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THE WYNNES

A Genealogical Summary of the Ancestry of the Welsh Wynnes, who Emigrated to Pennsylvania with William Penn.

By T. B. DEEM

KNIGHTSTOWN, INDIANA

Aetna Printing Co., Indianapolis
1907

1710172

COATS OF ARMS

DESMOND-FITZGERALDS

KILDARE-FITZGERALDS

JOHN WYNNE, *of Wales.*

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To my late dear wife

SARAH J. WYNN

this volume is respectfully dedicated as a loving remembrance from her husband.

T. B. D.

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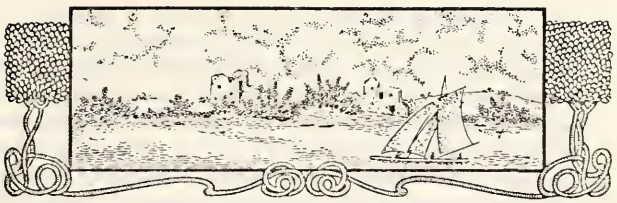
PREFACE.

THE author of this book has, by special request, taken upon himself to collect and arrange such matters as pertain to the genealogical history of the ancestors of that branch of the great Welsh family of Wynnes as are the offspring of Dr. Thomas Wynne, who emigrated to the Colony of Pennsylvania in company with William Penn, the founder, or during the latter part of the seventeenth century. In undertaking this work I have had the usual fortune of compilers of family history: meeting with indifference, modesty, suspicion, jealousy, along with cordiality, eagerness and hearty support and helpfulness. It is therefore observable that in some respects the work is full and comprehensive, while in others it is lacking in detail and other essentials which might have been obtained had fuller co-operation been forthcoming. Taken altogether, it is only pioneer work at the best, and if it but serves for a nucleus around which other information may be grouped, and systematized into a complete whole, the author will feel amply repaid for his efforts, and the members of the family interested will be equally benefited.

Knightstown, Indiana, U. S. A. T. B. DEEM.



THE DE HAUTEVILLES.

IN ONE of the green valleys of the Cotentin, near a small stream that finds its way into the river Dove, in what was ancient Normandy, but now is the Departmente le Manche, there are still standing the crumbling walls of an old Norman castle. It lies five miles northeast of Coutances, the nearest town of importance, and dominates the village of Hauteville-la-Guichard. The scene from the ruins is very beautiful, with the wide sweep of fertile fields and leafy woodlands, with the many neat white farmhouses and villas dotting the landscape, and the shining thread of silver embowered in trees which mark the passage of the little river to the not very distant waters of the English channel. The neighboring fields still keep their old names of the Park, the Forest, and the Dove Cote; and in this way, if no other, the remembrance is preserved of an old feudal manor-house. Its roof has a warlike looking rampart, and a shapely tower with double crosses lifts itself against the sky, while around it are to be discerned faint traces of what might indicate a moat and the foundations of a drawbridge. Some gigantic oaks are clustered in groups about the estate, and under the spreading branches of a hoary cedar tree there is a little chapel built of stone, and a building whose venerable appearance makes one feel that its building dates back to the time when the people of whom we are going to write lived in the old castle, and worshipped in the beautiful little church.

In the very first days of the eleventh century there lived in this quiet place an old Norman gentleman, probably a grandson of those fierce vikings who, sailing out from the grim old Norseland, had with Rolf the Ganger found

and conquered a fairer land in a summer clime than their own bleak hills afforded. Suffice it to say that stout old Sieur Tancred de Hauteville had been one of the most trusted officers in the household of that Duke of Normandy whom history names as Richard the Good. He was a tall, powerfully built man whose physical powers had been frequently tested at court festivals by feats of strength and daring for the pleasure of the company. One of his acts has been recorded by the cotemporary historian, and comes down to us: "While hunting with his prince one day, the duke was thrown from his horse by the unexpected rush of a large boar which he was attacking, and was in imminent danger from the tusks of the infuriated animal. With the quickness of lightning Sieur Tancred sprang from his horse and, drawing his sword, drove the weapon into the breast of the beast, through bone and brawn and tissue until the cross-handled hilt touched home. Now, it was a sad breach of court etiquette for a follower to strike game in the presence of his sovereign, but the act was condoned on account of the imminence of the peril, and the old duke embraced his deliverer, and appointed him as captain of his bodyguard. Sir Tancred served his prince for many years until the latter was gathered to his fathers, and his son Richard the Devil came to be ruler, when the old Norman was dismissed with favor and returned to his ancestral domain, there to pass the remainder of his days in peace and quietude, and rear his family. This family was a numerous one for even those days, and the posterity roll comprised twelve sons and three daughters. His first wife was named Muriel, and by her he had five sons, Serlon, William, Drogo, Humphrey and Geoffry, and one daughter, Emma. After the mother's death he married again, the second wife being named Margaret. In those days wives, unless they were heiresses to large landed possessions were generally known by their Christian names, and not much account taken of their lineage. So we can not learn from what particular ancestry the female branch of the De Hautevilles sprang. The latter wife bore her spouse seven sons and two daughters. The names of all these can not be gathered, but mention is made of Robert, Humbert, Gerard and Roger, and one of the daughters, Margaret. This progeny of sons were all of the same stalwart mold as their father, and evidently gifted with abundant shrewdness and intelligence. They

received such education as gentlemen gave their children in those days, and above everything else, were made expert in the use of arms and horses and the pleasures of the chase. One of the old French chroniclers tells us that "they had an air of dignity, and even in their youth great things were expected of them; it was easy to prophesy their brilliant future."

But the nest was overfull, and the young eaglets began to grow restless. While they were still hardly more than boys, Serlon, the eldest, was sent to court and became a gentleman in waiting on the duke. In those turbulent days where gentlemen were ofttimes compelled to carve out their place in society with their sword in very fact, it speedily happened that Serlon became engaged in a rencontre with one of his associates, and in resenting an insult which the latter offered him, Serlon was so unfortunate as to kill his adversary. He escaped to England, where he spent some time in the dreariness of exile. This brought great sorrow to the overcrowded household in Cotentin; it was most likely that a great deal depended on Serlon's success, and the eager boys at home were looking to him for their own advancement. However, the disappointment was not for long; for it was the time when Henry of France was likely to lose his throne through the intrigues of his brother and his mother, Constance of Provence, and Henry came to the Duke of Normandy for aid. Serlon came home again, and, keeping himself in the guise of an unknown knight, a role by no means uncommon in those days, he fought like a tiger at the siege of Tillieres. You remember that this siege lasted a long time and gave rise to many incidents peculiar to wars of that age. At one stage of the siege a powerful knight developed the habit of coming forth from the city every day and challenging an opponent to single combat. So puissant was this champion that many of the French had been slain by his spear, until no more would adventure the combat. This was an opportunity for distinction before the whole army and a chance which the shrewd son of brave old Tancred saw would, if successfully carried out, rehabilitate him in the good graces of his prince. So one morning before the appearance of the challenger he took the initiative and rode up in front of the gate and demanded that the adversary come forth. This the latter quickly did, and, upon his appearance, demanded of Serlon who he was; and, "as if he realized that he had met his

match, counseled the champion of Normandy to run away and not try to fight with him." Nobody knew the banished man who carefully kept his visor down, and when the fight was over, and the enemy's head graced his spear point as he caricolled his steed in front of the ranks of his Norman friends, the whole army broke forth in plaudits of his valorous deed. Duke Robert being apprized of the affair, sent for Serlon, "and on his removing his helmet, disclosing the features of his former squire, he embraced him; and, still more, he gave back to him all the lands and treasures comprising Serlon's wife's dower, which had been confiscated when the young Norman had been driven from the country."

This triumph of the elder brother filled the younger boys with martial spirit, and as there was at that time many young Normans going to Southern Italy on invitation of the Christian rulers there who wanted help against the inroads of the Moslems, who had already overran Sicily and were making raids upon the mainland and devastating the country and towns, three of the eldest left Normandy for Italy and reached Naples soon after the founding of Aversa by Rainulf the Norman (just north of Naples, founded in 1030) and took service with that nobleman. They soon acquired an extraordinary reputation for courage and quickness of resource. Their names were William Bras de Fer, or the Iron Arm, Drogo and Humphrey.

An Italian historian said of the first Normans who settled in that country: "The Normans are a cunning and revengeful people; eloquence and dissimulation appear to be their hereditary qualities. They can stoop to flatter; but unless they are curbed by the restraint of law they indulge the licentiousness of nature and passion, and in their eager search for wealth and dominion they depise whatever they possess and hope whatever they desire. Arms and horses, the luxury of dress, the exercise of hawking and hunting are the delights of the Normans; but on pressing occasions they can endure with incredible patience the inclemency of every climate, and the toil and abstinence of a military life."

Their first exploit occurred in 1034, when Rainulf loaned them to the Greek Emperor for the invasion of Sicily. They commanded five hundred Norman knights in the expedition. Meeting the Moslems in battle at Rametta, the latter were defeated and the Normans invested Syracuse. The city was under the com-

AMALFI, ITALY

mand of the Moslem emir, and with him William Bras de Fer fought to the death in single combat. Brave as the bravest, and far stronger than other men, the Moslem had long been the terror of the Christians; but his hour was at hand, and the vanguard of a race stronger than his was before him. He fell before the walls of Syracuse, pierced by the Norman spear, and his fall foreran by a few days the surrender of the city. The tyranny of the Greek commander of the victorious army was, however, so outrageous that the Normans left him and returned to Aversa, vowing vengeance on the Greeks, and thereafter the two nationalities were hostile to each other. The Normans were as remarkable for the subtlety with which they could lead their enemies into a trap as they were conspicuously brave when forced to fight against odds in the open field. In conjunction with Ardoin, a Lombard, they concocted a scheme whereby Ardoin delivered to the Normans the stronghold of Melfi, the key to South Italy, with the understanding that all conquests made should be divided equally. William and Drogo, accompanied by three hundred Norman knights, followed Ardoin to fight in open warfare against the great Greek empire that still held a great part of Europe and Asia, and ruled over many millions of subjects. The compactness and suddenness of the assault made upon the territory of Melfi swept away all resistance, and they were masters of the place in a day. Quickly fortifying their prize they began extending their conquest, pillaging Venosa on the south, Ravello in the east and Ascoli to northward. None dared stand against them, and all people were amazed and terror-struck under their furious raids.

But the Greeks quickly recovered from their surprise and, combining their forces, advanced to meet the Normans with a great army near Venosa. The Norman array was formed as a wedge and numbered only seven hundred knights and five hundred men-at-arms on foot, while the Greeks numbered thirty thousand. The latter were defeated with great loss. But seven weeks thereafter William and his troops were compelled to fight another great battle on the plain of Cannae, a field made memorable by the great victory of Hannibal over the Romans fifteen centuries before. Again the Normans were victorious. But the Greeks were pertinacious, and, under a new commander and with fresh troops imported, they again attacked their adversaries on the same field

of Cannae in 1041. The Normans numbered seven hundred knights, while the Greeks were ten thousand. William Bras de Fer was himself ill with a fever and sat on his horse at a little distance looking on. The Normans, although fighting like lions, were slowly forced back by sheer weight of numbers, but disdained to fly. "Then William Bras de Fer, ill as he was, drew his great sword and rode at the foe for life or death; and the Normans took heart and struck ten times while the Greeks struck once, and hewed them in pieces on the plain," and they captured the Greek general and brought him back to Melfi. A few years later the Greeks sent over another army to destroy the Normans, but William and Drogo quickly drove them back and besieged them in Tarento. The chronicler, William of Apulia, quoted by Delarc, compares the manœuvers of William Bras de Fer and the Normans before Tarento to the tricks of the serpent charmer endeavoring to lure a snake from its hole. But nothing availed, and the Normans retired and proceeded with the conquest of the Duchy of Apulia, which they speedily overran and elected William Bras de Fer as Count of Apulia, which office he held under the suzerainty of Raimulf of Aversa.

After these events the De Hauteville brothers took part in the petty quarrels of the local rulers, always aggrandizing themselves at the expense of their neighbors. Bras de Fer had invaded Calabria and built a strong Norman fort at Squillace, on the Gulf of Tarento, in sight of Sicily. After a few more petty battles, William, the elder brother, died in 1046, after an active career of ten years in Italy. It is believed that he lies buried in the Church of the Trinity at Venosa, but no trace of his tomb exists at this day.

Drogo, who had been associated with William in the leadership, succeeded him, and received in marriage the daughter of Guaimar, Prince of Salerno, with a great dowry. Soon after the Emperor Henry III of Germany marched into Italy and proceeded to hold a general conference for the settlement of Italian affairs. He confirmed Drogo as Count of Apulia under his own immediate suzerainty, thus releasing him from vassalage to the Prince of Salerno. The Emperor, finding fault with other of his South Italian subjects, turned them over to the Normans for subjection. It is needless to say that this was quickly accomplished. Drogo carried

out the plans of his brothers and enlarged his boundaries. Shortly afterwards his half-brother, Robert, arrived with a small force, and Drogo gave him a small tower in the mountains for a home. Later the two brothers were in apposition in some local squabble. Some time afterwards Drogo seized the town of Benevento, a feoff of the Pope, who became very indignant. But when he sent to protest he found that Drogo had been assassinated while attending mass at the castle of Montolio in Apulia, the occasion being a serious uprising of the native Italians, which had been fomented for the purpose of throwing off the Norman yoke. Both Humphrey and Robert escaped the massacre and proceeded at once to avenge their brother's murder. They bound the limbs of the assassin and sawed them off one by one, and because the man still breathed they buried him alive. The rest of the prisoners they hanged, and this revenge somewhat allayed the grief of Humphrey; and Leo IX, who regarded Drogo as his friend, sang a mass for his soul that all his sins might be forgiven him.

Afterwards Humphrey succeeded his brother as Count of Apulia. Shortly afterwards the Pope entered into a conspiracy with the Greek Emperor to get rid of the Normans, and in furtherance of this plot Prince Guaimar of Salerno was murdered by his brothers-in-law because he refused to antagonize the Normans, who were his allies. But this foul wrong was quickly avenged by the Normans. The Pope and his confederate Italians, Greeks and Germans advanced to Mount Gargano, where they met the De Hautevilles. Humphrey had called out every fighting man in Apulia; Robert had brought up his wild Calabrian marauders, and Richard of Aversa, their brother-in-law, was present with a body of men-at-arms. So small was their forces, however, that Humphrey attempted to compromise with the Pope, but the Pope would hear to nothing except that the Normans should quit Italy altogether. Of course, this was out of the question, and so the battle was joined June 18, 1053. Count Humphrey held the center, Richard with his cavalry took the right, while Robert Guiscard had the left wing. Humphrey had all he could do with the stout German men-at-arms, but Robert pushed back the Lombard line opposed to him, and gaining ground, was able to help his brother. At this moment Richard with his cavalry, having put to flight the Italian contingent, wheeled upon the German

rear, and struck the decisive blow. When the battle was over there was not a German alive on the field. The Pope was himself made prisoner. A conference was speedily held, in which the Normans made peace with their prisoner, and promised to be faithful to him and take the place of his soldiers whom they had slain. Count Humphrey himself led the Pope's bridle rein in the triumphal parade which ended the pageant attending the reconciliation.

Now about this time came from Normandy three more of the De Hauteville sons, Geoffrey, a second William and Gerard; and Humphrey, to establish them in possessions, took Salerno from its rightful owner and gave it to William, and secured for Gerard some papal feoffs in Tuscany. He then made war on Argyros of Bari and, defeating him, took his territory for his brothers. He also gave his brother Robert more lands in Calabria. Shortly afterwards he died and was buried with his brothers in the monastery of Venosa. He made Robert the guardian of his son, then a mere lad, but this sacred trust Robert completely ignored, and finally robbed his ward of his principal territory. A little later old Sieur Tancred de Hauteville died, and the remainder of the family, except Serlon, removed to Italy. This company included the widow and Margarita, Emma, Adelia, Humbert and two other brothers.

Incidentally, it might be mentioned that William the Conqueror, while Duke of Normandy, owed his wife to the De Hautevilles. When William asked the papal sanction to his union with Matilda, sister of the Count of Flanders, the Pope, through the instigation of the French king, denied the privilege on political grounds. But when the Normans in Italy, led by the De Hautevilles, defeated the Pope's forces and practically held the head of the church prisoner, the latter was constrained by his captors, the former subjects of William, to withdraw his interdiction of the marriage of the Norman duke and the Flemish heiress. But for this fortunate circumstance how might the affairs of great countries have been changed, since the support which William received through the subjects and wealth of his wife aided him very materially in his expedition for the conquest of England.

In the records of the great crusading Order of Knights Hospitallers of St. John it appears that that order was founded by

ANCIENT JERUSALEM

Thomasso Gerard, a member of the Norman family, who was born at Amalfi, southern Italy, in 1040. He was probably a son of the Gerard who was the friend and supporter of Robert Guiscard before mentioned. He in company with other participants in the first crusade organized the fraternity in the city of Jerusalem. Through the efforts of his family the citizens of Amalfi contributed liberally to its support until its organization was confirmed by Pope Pascal II in 1113.

NOTES.

E. A. Freeman, the traveler, tells of searching for Hauteville le Guiscard, and says "that west of the village church is a round tower seemingly belonging to a gateway, suggests a chateau which has taken the place of a chateau-fort, and about this is an undoubted ditch which may have been the moat. It is deep, it is four-sided, and it fences in a distinct plot of ground. The route from Coutances is northeast by the *route nationale,* about four miles; then we turn off on a *route departmentale.* Presently a gentle down rather than a gentle up brings us to a small village—a church with a saddle-bag tower and a few houses around it. This is Hauteville le Guiscard." The statues of the De Hauteville sons who became famous are set up in niches on the north side of the cathedral at Coutances. They are dressed in ducal or royal robes. The district of Cotentin is a peninsula on the north of France projecting into the English channel. The name signifies the same as Coutances.

Venosa, a town of Italy, province of and twenty-three miles northeast from Potenza, situate at the foot of Mt. Vulture. It has a former abbey founded in the eleventh century, noteworthy as containing tombs of Robert Guiscard and other De Hautevilles. Also an old castle, catacombs of ancient Jews. Birthplace of Horace the poet. The population in 1901 was 8,423.

ROBERT LE GUISCARD.

IT WAS about 1047 that Robert, afterwards surnamed Guiscard, the eldest son of Sieur Tancred de Hauteville and his second wife, Margarite, arrived in Italy. Following is the portrait of Robert, as found in the writings of Anna Comnena, the daughter of Alexius, Emperor of Constantinople: "This Robert was of Norman origin and of an obscure family; he united a marvelous astuteness with immense ambition, and his bodily strength was prodigious. His whole desire was to attain to the wealth and power of the greatest living men; he was extremely tenacious of his designs and most wise in finding means to attain his ends. In stature he was taller than the tallest; of a ruddy hue and fair-haired; he was broad-shouldered, and his eyes sparkled with fire; the perfect proportion of all his limbs made him a model of beauty from head to heel, as I have often heard people tell. Homer says of Achilles that those who heard his voice seemed to hear the thundering shout of a great multitude, but it used to be said of Robert that his battle-cry would turn back tens of thousands. Such a man, one in such a position, of such a nature, and of such a spirit, naturally hated the idea of service, and would not be subject to any man; for such are those natures which are born too great for their surroundings."

It is said that Robert, accompanied by five men-at-arms and thirty footmen, appeared before his brother Drogo, disguised under cowl and gown as pilgrims. Although not very welcome to his half-brothers, they took him in and gave him a tower in the mountains on their frontier, where he maintained himself in the profitable but precarious occupation of a robber chief. So the

beginning of his life was filled with much bloodshed and many murders. Another difficulty arising between the princes of Salerno and Capua, Drogo and his forces assisted the latter, but Robert antagonized his brothers. Robert's employer, however, failed in his rewards, and the Norman promptly went over to the other side, and Drogo gave him a castle in lower Calabria, near the enemy's country, and overlooking the valley of the Crati and the site of the ancient Sybaris. If Drogo hoped that his wild young brother would not attempt to hold it, but would become disgusted and leave Italy, he misjudged a man far greater than himself. Robert did, indeed, leave the castle, but only after he had won a better place up the valley on the famous rock of San Marco, where he established himself and led the life of a desperate marauder. He suddenly improved his fortunes by matrimony. Being on his way to visit Drogo he met a Norman kinsman of his named Gerard, who was the first to address him as Guiscard or "the wise." "O Guiscard," said he, "why do you thus wander hither and thither? Behold, now, marry my aunt, the sister of my father, and I will be your knight, and will go with you to conquer Calabria, and I will bring two hundred riders." In spite of Drogo's strong objections, Robert espoused the aunt, whose name is variously written as Adverada or Alberada, but years afterward he repudiated her. Gerard kept his word, and with his help Robert won castles and towns and devoured the land. After the death of Drogo and Humphrey, Robert became the head of the family. About this time Roger, the youngest son of old Sieur Tancred de Hauteville, arrived in Italy, and asked for a part in the field of operations. By way of trying him Robert gave him sixty men and sent him on an expedition, from which he was able soon afterward to send Guiscard a large sum of money in return. Soon a three-cornered fight began between Robert, Roger and the younger William of Salerno, during which the territories of Robert were much harassed by the younger brethren. The quarrel continuing, the natives picked up courage, revolted against the Normans, who were in turn compelled to reunite for safety. Soon after this the brethren assisted in establishing Pope Nicholas upon the papal throne. Robert then continued his conquest of the south of Italy. About this time he repudiated his wife, by whom he was the father of an only son, Bohemond, who after-

wards became the famous crusader Bohemond. The occasion of his divorce was the relation of kinship with his wife, a papal bull having recently been promulgated forbidding all marriages within the seventh degree of consanguinity. He gave her splendid gifts and a good home, but almost on the morrow he sought the hand of Sigelgaito, the sister of the Gisulf whom Humphrey had ousted from Salerno to make room for young William Hauteville. The marriage being completed, Robert in turn ousted his brother and put back his brother-in-law.

In 1060 Robert took Tarento, and, in concert with Roger, captured Reggio. Robert slew in single combat a huge knight who defied all the Normans together. Robert occupied the fortress. While Robert was operating in Sicily a Greek army landed at Bari, and driving back Robert, took nearly the whole country; however, on Roger's return, the brothers in turn drove out the enemy as quickly as they had advanced. In return for Roger's generous aid Robert helped him to conquer Sicily, and installed his younger brother therein.

Again the Greeks organized a force to try to recapture Italy from Robert; and his nephew, Humphrey's son, spurred by his uncle's neglect, joined the coalition. After some minor successes by the allies, Robert overcame them and drove them from the country. It took him over two years to recover by siege the fortress of Bari, being finally assisted by Roger. The next year he helped Roger capture Palermo, the last stronghold in Sicily to resist the Norman arms. Returning to Italy, Robert was taken violently ill, and the report was circulated that he was dead, and his wife had her son Roger crowned as duke. But he as quickly recovered. This was in 1073, and he was to live twelve years longer, during which time he shook the very foundations of the eastern Roman empire. He married his daughter to Raymond, Count of Provence, and received help from thence in his undertakings. In 1082 he carried his war against the Greeks into Bulgaria, and achieved some success, but was recalled to rescue the Pope from the Germans. Duke Robert went up from the south like a whirlwind, drove off the enemy and burned half of Rome. The German emperor fled before him. Returning, he organized another expedition to the East, and landed at Durazzo. Here he was taken sick and died in July, 1084. His body was brought back and laid

beside his brothers at Venosa. In a subsequent dispute between his sons Bohemond and Roger Bursa, Count Roger of Sicily took sides with his namesake, and the younger son was made Duke of Calabria, although his uncle robbed him of most of his territory.

The young Roger lived but a short life and left a feeble son, William of Apulia, as duke in his turn, who died prematurely and without male issue.

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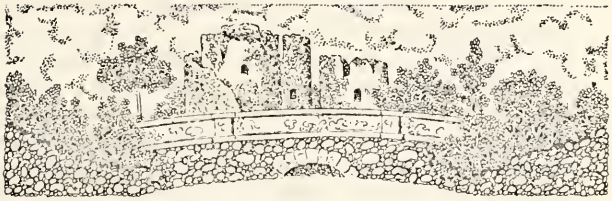
STORMING OF ANTIOCH



ROGER OF SICILY.

THE island of Sicily had prior to the coming of the Normans been subject more or less to the Saracens for two hundred and thirty-six years, and the general character of its population had been much influenced by its Moslem masters. Within thirty years all this is changed, and the little island springs into an importance which she had not before enjoyed since the palmy days of the Roman empire. In fact, never before or after was the island so united or so independent. Some of the old tyrants had ruled out of Sicily; none had ruled over all Sicily. The Normans held all Sicily as the center of a dominion which stretched far beyond it. The conquest was the work of one man, a representative of one family, and that family the one in which we have an especial interest.

Roger was the youngest son of old Sieur Tancred de Hauteville of Coutances, in Normandy, and full brother of Robert Guiscard, whose family we have heretofore traced in this history. Roger was born in the year 1030, and when barely twenty years of age followed his older brothers to Italy. He served his brother Robert for several years in his many adventures, and in this way perfected himself in that trait of intelligent leadership and dashing valor which has so often distinguished members of this enterprising family. In the course of these expeditions he had more than once clashed with Saracen pirates and freebooters, who, making Sicily their base of operations, harassed the mainland by continual attacks.

In 1060 Roger prepared an expedition for the purpose of retaliating upon the Moslem marauders, and invaded Sicily with

sixty men-at-arms and several hundred auxiliaries. His success gave the inhabitants the chance they had long desired, and they rose in revolt against their Saracen masters. In a short time Count Roger had obtained a permanent footing, which he never afterwards lost, and although it took him no less than thirty years to completely subjugate the island, this long time was probably owing to his being often called away to take part in the numerous enterprises of his brethren on the mainland, and in attempts upon the Eastern or Byzantine empire.

The conquests of the Normans in Italy and Sicily form part of one enterprise; but they altogether differ in character. In Italy they overthrew the Byzantine dominion; their own rule was perhaps not worse, but they were not deliverers. In Sicily they were everywhere welcomed by the Christians as deliverers from infidel bondage. Roger, the Great Count, died in 1101, and was succeeded by his young son, Simon, who died in 1105, after whom the inheritance fell to Roger, another son, who was crowned king. He inherited all Sicily, save half of Palermo—the other half had been given up—and part of Calabria. The other half of Palermo was soon acquired, and that city became the Norman capital. On the death of his cousin, Duke William of Apulia, King Roger gradually founded (1127-40) a great Italian dominion. To the Apulian duchy he added (1136) the Norman principality of Capua, Naples (1138), the last dependency of the Eastern empire in Italy, and (1140) the Abruzzi, an undoubted land of the Western empire. He thus formed a dominion which has been divided, united and handed over from one prince to another as often as any other State in Europe, but whose frontier had hardly changed at all until the unification of Italy under the house of Savoy. In 1130 Roger was crowned at Palermo, by authority of the anti-pope Anacletus, taking the strange title of "King of Sicily and Italy." He died in 1154.

Roger's son William, surnamed the Bad, was crowned in his father's lifetime in 1151, and his reign lasted till 1166. It was a time of turbulence and domestic rebellions, and witnessed the loss of Roger's African possessions. He was succeeded by his son, William the Good, who reigned 1166-89 and marked the brightest days of his dynasty. He married Joanna, daughter of Henry II of England, but left no direct heir. He tried to secure the suc-

TIBERIAS, PALESTINE

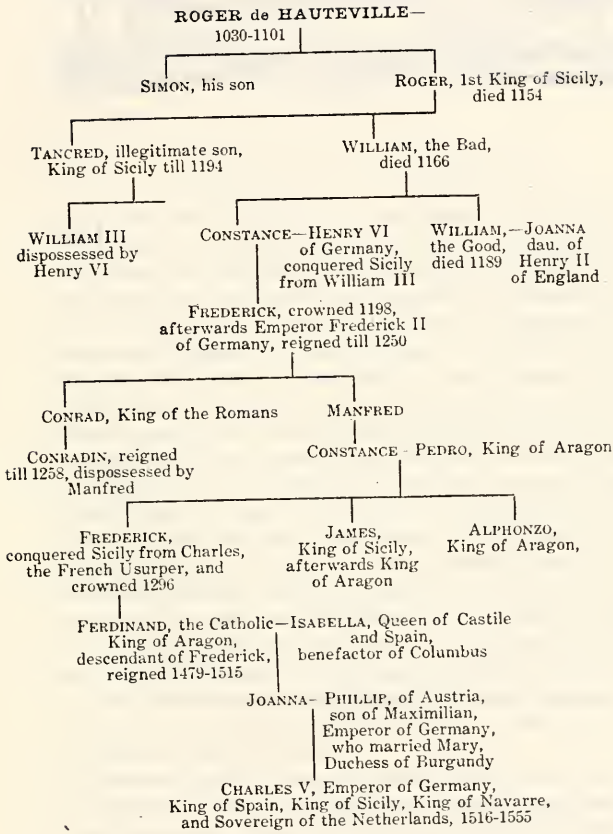
cession to his aunt Constance and her husband, Henry VI of Germany; but after his death the people rebelled and placed Tancred, the illegitimate grandson of Roger I, on the throne. Tancred was an associate of Richard Cour de Leon in the second crusade. On the death of Tancred (1194) his son, William III, succeeded, but Henry VI asserted his rights through his wife, and by force seized the entire kingdom. In 1197 he died, leaving it to his son Frederick, heir through his Norman mother. This king was crowned in 1198. He afterwards became the celebrated Emperor Frederick II of Germany—*"Fredericus stupor mundi et immutator mirabilis."* After several other German Norman kings, the crown fell to Manfred, who was defeated and slain by Charles, Duke of Anjou, in 1266. Sixteen years later the mainland possessions were separated from the island, on occasion of the uprising of the people in 1282, and the frightful massacres known as the Sicilian Vespers. As a result, the insular kingdom passed into the hands of Peter of Aragon (Spain), husband of Manfred's daughter Constance, of Norman blood. After a tumultuous period of many years the island came under the sway of Emperor Charles V of Germany, himself a descendant of the House of De Hauteville, and one of the most renowned sovereigns of Europe.

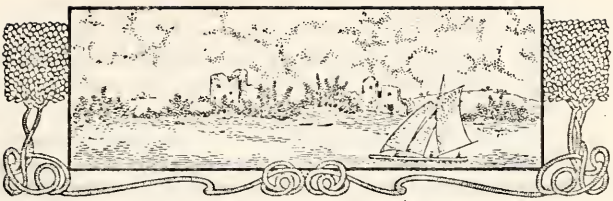
NOTES.

Ferdinand the Catholic, King of Aragon, under whose reign Columbus discovered America, was a descendant of Roger de Hauteville.

In 1061 Roger married Judith or Erenberga, the great granddaughter of Richard I of Normandy, with whom he was in love before leaving France. Another strife occurred between Roger and Guiscard because the latter persisted in holding some towns. During the trend of hostilities it so happened that Robert fell into his brother's hands; but again, on a threatened uprising of the natives, the Normans were reconciled, and divided anew their territories. In further war in Sicily, Sirlon de Hauteville, nephew of Roger, was killed.

About nine hundred years have passed since Tancred de Hauteville dealt his famous thrust at the wild boar, and though his house gave Sicily no long unbroken line of kings, yet the blood of the Norman gentleman is in the veins of almost every royal race in Europe.


ROGER de HAUTEVILLE—
1030-1101
SIMON, his son
ROGER, 1st King of Sicily, died 1154
TANCRED, illegitimate son, King of Sicily till 1194
WILLIAM, the Bad, died 1166
WILLIAM III dispossessed by Henry VI
CONSTANCE—HENRY VI of Germany, conquered Sicily from William III
WILLIAM,—JOANNA the Good, dau. of died 1189 Henry II of England
FREDERICK, crowned 1198, afterwards Emperor Frederick II of Germany, reigned till 1250
CONRAD, King of the Romans
MANFRED
CONRADIN, reigned till 1258, dispossessed by Manfred
CONSTANCE - PEDRO, King of Aragon
FREDERICK, conquered Sicily from Charles, the French Usurper, and crowned 1296
JAMES, King of Sicily, afterwards King of Aragon
ALPHONZO, King of Aragon,
FERDINAND, the Catholic—ISABELLA, Queen of Castile
King of Aragon, descendant of Frederick, reigned 1479-1515
and Spain, benefactor of Columbus
JOANNA- PHILLIP, of Austria, son of Maximilian, Emperor of Germany, who married Mary, Duchess of Burgundy
CHARLES V, Emperor of Germany, King of Spain, King of Sicily, King of Navarre, and Sovereign of the Netherlands, 1516-1555



BOHEMOND, THE CRUSADER.

MARC BOHEMOND, one of the leaders of the first crusade, was born in Capua, Italy, in the year A. D. 1056. He was the eldest son of Robert de Hauteville (Guiscard), Duke of Calabria and Apulia, and the only child by his first or Norman wife. When grown to manhood Bohemond is described by contemporary historians as "a giant in stature, a Hercules in strength, a Ulysses in council." From 1081 to 1085 he served with his father in the latter's famous war to gain possession of the Eastern Roman empire, and which at one time bade fair to become a finality; the Normans having twice defeated the emperor's forces in Thrace, and were thundering at the very gates of Constantinople when they were suddenly recalled to Italy to defend the Pope, who was besieged in his citadel by his subjects and the troops of the German emperor. The Normans stormed the walls of Rome and after sacking the city relieved the Holy Father, whom they brought away to Capua. In 1085 Robert Guiscard died, leaving Apulia and Calabria to a younger son, Roger, while to Bohemond he gave only the small principality of Tarentum. A war between the brothers followed, in which Bohemond was supported by his cousin, Tancred, Prince of Otranto, and his uncle, Count Roger of Italy.

Bohemond and his uncle, Roger of Sicily, and his cousin, Tancred of Otranto, were laying siege to Amalfi, when news came that innumerable Frankish warriors had started on their march to Jerusalem. Bohemond inquired of messengers: "What are their weapons, what their badge and what their war cry?" "Our weapons are those best suited to war; our badge the cross of Christ

upon our shoulders; our war cry 'Deus Vult! Deus Vult!'" The pity or cupidity of the Norman was aroused at this answer. He tore off his own costly cloak, and with his own hands made of it crosses for all who would follow him in the new enterprise. His example proved contagious, and nearly all the knights offered their services to Bohemond, so that Count Roger returned to Sicily almost alone. With Bohemond went his cousin Tancred, destined in later days to be Lord of Antioch, and to find immortal honor in the great poem of Tasso, "Jerusalem Delivered."

Bohemond crossed to Durazzo about the end of October, and two months later reached Castoria, where he spent Christmas, and then proceeded on his way to Constantinople. He seems to have been well supplied with provisions on the route and kept good order on the march. At Rusa, on the 1st of April, he received an invitation to Constantinople, and leaving his troops under care of Tancred, hurried forward with only a few attendants. Alexius knew Bohemond's measure, and by the promise of a princely lordship in the confines of Antioch prevailed on him to take the oath of fidelity.

Later, an attack having been made by Alexius' soldiers on the French crusaders, Bohemond gave himself as a hostage that Alexius would give compensation for the outrage. The first exploit of Bohemond was in assisting in the siege and capture of Nicæae, after which they started to march to Antioch. For purposes of subsistence the army divided, one wing being composed of Bohemond, Tancred, Hugh of Vermandois and Robert of Normandy and their forces. At evening Bohemond found his forces beside the little stream of Dorylaeum. The little army was encompassed by thousands of Turks upon the hills roundabout. The tents were pitched and the night passed in anxious expectation, and in the morning the march was resumed. An hour or two later an attack occurred on all sides. Bohemond ordered a halt, the baggage stacked and messengers dispatched to summon reinforcements. Then the knights dismounted, and Bohemond bade them be of good cheer, and keep the foe at bay while the footmen guarded the tents. It was a day of heroic deeds: "The very women were a stay to us," says Bohemond's eulogizer, "for they carried water for our warriors to drink, and ever did they strengthen the fighters." At last, hemmed in by thousands of

PALERMO, ITALY

Turks, Bohemond himself was losing heart, and his men giving way, when Robert—mindful how his father turned the day at Hastings—bared his head to view and urged his comrades to stand firm. At this juncture the other Christian army came up, the Turks were driven off and victory was snatched from the jaws of defeat. Such was the fight of Dorylaeum, the first pitched battle between the crusaders and the Turks. Fable and superstition soon cast a halo around the fight, and it is now said "that two knights of wonderful appearance—St. George and St. Theodore—went before in the air and so affrighted the enemy as to leave them no chance of success."

From Dorylaeum the crusaders plodded on over the burning sands, through a waterless and uninhabited region, in which men, women and horses perished by thousands. At last issuing into the valleys of Iconium, they found plenty, and thence made their way to Antioch, where they arrived Oct. 21, 1097.

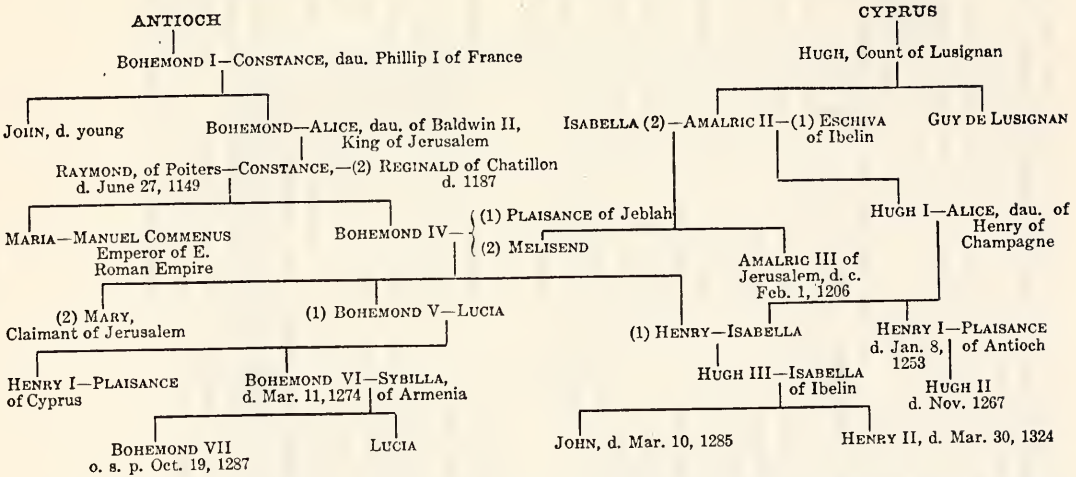
Now Antioch was the strongest city in Asia Minor, and was at one time the third city in the Roman empire, the whole circuit of its walls enclosing four square miles. Bohemond's station among the besiegers was before the south wall opposite the citadel. A large army of Turks from the outside in turn beseiged the besiegers, until the latter suffered greatly from privations. Then came news that another vast horde of enemies was advancing from the east. Bohemond's warlike spirit was aroused, and at his own suggestion he led forth one-half of the host to battle, while the other half maintained the siege. Starting early in the morning he surprised the Turks while encamped, but despite this advantage the fight at first went against the Christians, till the reserve under Bohemond's own banner restored the day. Then the Turks were routed, their camp plundered, and the besieging army relieved from want. So the war lingered for months until Bohemond managed to enter into communication with some officials within the walls and corrupted them to open the gates to his soldiers. Then the wily Norman secured from his associate leaders the promise that if he could carry the scheme to success he should be given the principality for his feoff. This secured he advanced to the attack, the towers were stormed and the crusaders burst into the city. Bohemond's banners were flung to the breeze, and he assumed the command. Scarcely, however, had the army secured

the fortifications when the Turkish reinforcements appeared and began to besiege them in turn. The miraculous finding of the alleged spear which pierced the side of the Savior was made the occasion of inspiriting the Christians, and a sally of the whole army being undertaken under the lead of Bohemond and the other leaders, the attack proved successful, and the Turkish army was driven off with much slaughter.

After the relief of Antioch the crusaders spent the four hot months of summer in consolidating their authority over the surrounding country, and in November began their march toward Jerusalem. On November 28 Marra was assaulted by Raymond of Toulouse, but unsuccessfully. On Bohemond coming up the attack was renewed successfully. Here another fierce quarrel broke out between the two leaders, and Bohemond returned to Antioch. After the capture of Jerusalem, Bohemond made a pilgrimage to the Holy City, afterwards returning to his principality. A little later the ruler of Melitene applied to Bohemond for help against the Mohammedans. Bohemond accepted, and while marching along one day in careless confidence, without their armor, the Normans fell into an ambuscade, were defeated, and Bohemond taken prisoner, together with his cousin Richard, son of Humphrey de Hauteville. Alexius, the Emperor of Constantinople, always jealous of the vaulting ambition of Bohemond, sought to obtain possession of his person by ransoming him from his Turkish captor, but the wily Norman outbid the Greek, and was restored to liberty in 1103, becoming in consequence the sworn foe of the emperor. The next year he was called to aid the King of Jerusalem by making an expedition against the Turks at Damascus, in conjunction with other Christian counts. In a battle which ensued at Harran the crusaders were defeated and pursued to Edessa. The Turks and Greeks having united against Bohemond, he determined to turn over his principality to his cousin Tancred and return to Europe, there to organize an army of reinforcement. He departed in 1104. Going to France, he married Constance, daughter of Philip I, and with his wife's dowry and by his promises of rich feoffs to the nobles, he raised a large army, with which he crossed to Macedonia and laid siege to Durazzo in 1107. Being unsuccessful, he returned to Italy and died in 1111, leaving two sons by his wife Constance. Of

DEATH OF KING MANFRED

Genealogy of the Princes of Antioch, Counts of Tripoli and Kings of Cyprus



NOTE—Tancred, cousin of Bohemond I, was prince of Antioch from 1104 to 1112, and Tancred's nephew, Roger, from 1112 to 1119. In 1187 Raymond II of Tripoli bequeathed his county to his godson Raymond, son of Bohemond III; Raymond resigned Tripoli to his brother Bohemond. Hence the Princes of Antioch from Bohemond IV were Counts of Tripoli also.

NOTE—Hugh II and Hugh III, of Cyprus, claimed the throne of Jerusalem, as representing Alice, daughter of Henry of Champagne. Mary of Antioch claimed in right of her mother, Melisend; all three represented Isabella, daughter of Amalric I.

these John, the elder, died young; the second, Bohemond, survived to receive his father's principality of Antioch fifteen years later. In 1126 Bohemond II was called from Italy to take up the defense of the principality of Antioch. He was married upon his arrival to the Lady Alice, daughter of Baldwin II, King of Jerusalem. His reign was short and troubled. He not only was engaged in war with the Turks, but with his Frankish neighbors. Some years later he was surprised and slain at the Meadow of Mantles in Cilicia. He was a youth of great promise and bade fair to be a valiant soldier. His dominion passed to his infant daughter Constance. A few years later this princess married Raymond, Count of Poitou, who maintained the independence of his territory till 1149, when he was slain in a skirmish, leaving a son, Bohemond III, by his wife Constance. This third namesake of the great Norman ruled successfully until 1201, and was followed by his son, Bohemond IV. In 1268 the city and principality of Antioch, the last vestige of the Latin conquest in Asia Minor, fell before the wave of Turkish conquest, and the House of Bohemond became extinct as a reigning family on the mainland, though descendants of the family ruled Cyprus until 1324.

NOTE.

Godfrey de Bouillon, the commander of the crusaders, came in conflict with Bohemond on one occasion in a manner which shows the stubborn spirit of the De Hautevilles. The story is related by Albert of Aix. "A superb Turkish pavilion which Baldwin, the new Prince of Edessa, had captured and sent to Godfrey as a present, was intercepted by an Armenian chieftain and dispatched as his own gift to Bohemond. Godfrey, accompanied by his friend, the Count of Flanders, paid an angry visit to the quarters of Bohemond to demand restitution of the tent. The indomitable Norman refused compliance, and Godfrey complained to the council of princes. Bohemond was at last compelled to give up the disputed property. The whole scene may recall to mind some of the squabbles of the Homeric heroes."

FERDINAND THE CATHOLIC

TANCRED, THE PEERLESS KNIGHT.

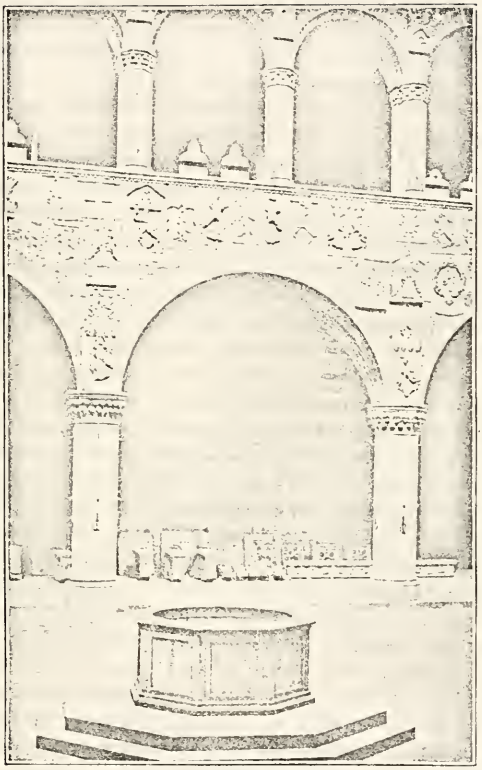
WHEN Emma or Matilda, as she was severally known in Norman or Italian languages, the eldest daughter of old Sieur Tancred of De Hauteville, followed her brothers to Italy she no doubt did so for the purpose of assisting them in their endeavors to consolidate and enhance their dominions in the peninsula. Now in those tumultuous days about the only way in which a female could be utilized in furtherance of such objects was to allow herself to be given in marriage to some neighboring ruler and by the marital tie to bind him to his wife's relations. So we find that this step was accordingly taken, and Emma was bestowed in marriage upon Odo, surnamed the Good, Prince of Otranto. From this union sprang, among other children, the subject of this chapter, Prince Tancred, the eldest son.

Tancred as he grew up seems to have inherited all the good qualities of his Italian and Norman blood, while exhibiting very few of their bad traits. Douglass, in his "Heroes of the Crusades," says of him: "Gentle as well as chivalrous, kind to the poor and oppressed, Tancred was distinguished for all the enduring qualities that adorned knighthood in its most romantic and splendid days." He was, with his cousin Bohemond and his uncle, the great Count Roger of Sicily, engaged in the siege of Amalfi, when the message reached the army of the Christian upheaval in favor of the redemption of the holy sepulchre from the hands of the infidels. It is needless to say that the Crusade stirred all the noble and chivalric instincts of his soul, and he was among the first to announce his intention to take part. He and Bohemond raised and equipped an army of ten thousand horseman and

fifteen thousand foot soldiers, with which they sailed from Brindisi, landing at Salonica in Thrace. From thence they marched to Constantinople; Tancred having charge of the army, while his cousin Bohemond, in answer to an invitation from the Greek emperor, hastened forward to arrange for crossing the Hellespont. Upon the arrival of the army at the straits the emperor endeavored vainly to induce Tancred to swear fealty to him, and in order to escape the importunities of the wily Greek, he crossed into Asia with the vanguard of the army. It is recorded that of all the crusading host Tancred is the only sovereign prince who did not subject himself in some way to the will of the Greek ruler.

He helped at the siege of Nicea, the first operation of the great army. Shortly afterwards he and Bohemond were engaged in the battle of Dorylaeum, in which Tancred's brother, William, was killed, and Tancred was himself saved from death by the daring and courage of Bohemond. The timely arrival of reinforcements saved the cousins from defeat. At Malmistra, Tancred became involved in a quarrel with Count Baldwin of Flanders, and an action between their forces ensued. Tancred captured Tarsus after a sharp fight. At Antioch he distinguished himself in the siege and capture of that city. It is related that during the siege, while the crusaders were suffering from famine and pestilence, the utmost despondency prevailed among the Christians; so much so, that even Peter the Hermit, the great originator of the crusades, and its evangelist throughout Europe, became discouraged, and attempted to escape to the coast. His flight created the utmost consternation among the superstitious masses, and the council of leaders decided to enforce his return. The mission was entrusted to Tancred, who overtook him and forcibly brought him back to camp. The monk's desertion was only pardoned by the council of indignant princes by his swearing never to abandon the holy expedition.

When the army, having recovered from the fatigues of the siege of Antioch and the defeat of the Saracen enemy, finally took up its march toward Jerusalem, Bohemond remained behind for the purpose of consolidating his power in his new principality, and Tancred was the only one of the Italian-Norman leaders to continue with the host. At the investment of the Holy City his forces



PALAZZO DI PODESTA, FLORENCE

were assigned to the eastern side, and his headquarters were fixed upon the slopes of the Mount of Olives, from which he could overlook the city ramparts. He was one of the first of the crusaders to set his foot upon the battlements when some time later the city was stormed and captured. An episode which occurred during the sack of the city serves to show how much of a struggle poor human nature has sometimes to undergo in an effort to be honest. In the Mosque of Omar no less than seventy massive lamps of gold and silver were found by Tancred and surrendered to the prescribed uses of religion and charity; but not, if we believe Malmesbury, before the costliness of the prize had seduced the hero, in a moment of unwonted frailty, to forget the usual purity of his virtue. He attempted to conceal the spoils for his private profit until he was driven, by the reproaches of his conscience, to make restitution of his booty to the ecclesiastical treasury.

After the establishment of the Kingdom of Jerusalem and the crowning of Godfrey de Bouillon as sovereign, all the remaining European princes who had taken part in the capture of the capital departed, leaving only Tancred as the new king's principal officer. He bravely upheld his former military prowess in sundry operations, and in the battle of Ascalon with the army of the Caliph of Egypt he won a signal victory and broke the power of the Saracens in that quarter. He was endowed with the great feoff of Galilee, with the title of Prince of Tiberias, which he administered by a sub-governor, he himself remaining at the capital until the death of Godfrey, which occurred a year later. Tancred was from the first the closest friend of Godfrey, who esteemed him to be "the most perfect character of his day, both in military skill, knightly honor and faithful regard for the public good."

Upon the accession of the late king's brother, Baldwin of Flanders, to the throne, Tancred retired to his Galilean possessions, which he continued to rule with wise moderation until the capture of his cousin Bohemond by the infidels, when he repaired to Antioch and assumed control of that territory in March, 1101. He acted with a vigor characteristic of the old De Hauteville spirit of acquisition, "to desire what he did not possess."

Laodicea was captured from the Greeks after a siege of eighteen months, and Malmistra, Adana and Tarsus were also recovered from the emperor, into whose hands they had lapsed. The em-

peror, aroused by these encroachments, endeavored to secure the person of the imprisoned Bohemond by bribing his Moslem captor, but Tancred checkmated his designs and bought his cousin's freedom for two hundred thousand besants. With the latter's release more trouble occurred. Bohemond's turbulent spirit embroiled him with surrounding rulers, and at the battle of Harran the cousins were defeated by a confederacy and forced to take refuge in Edessa, and lost the territories which Tancred had lately won. At this juncture Bohemond departed for Europe with the intention of securing reinforcements, an enterprise from which he never returned. This procedure left Tancred a free hand, which he speedily utilized. The people of Edessa chose him for their ruler, and he quickly reconquered all the possessions lost as the result of the battle of Harran, and became the greatest lord in all Syria, pushing his conquests to the gates of Aleppo and Damascus. He continued his career until the year 1112, when he was wounded in a battle with the Moslems near Tell-basher on December 12th of that year. Thus perished the last and among the greatest of the chieftains of the first crusade. His disinterestedness in the cause of this remarkable enterprise of Christendom is shown in the last act of his life. He had married Cecelia, a princess of France and a most noble woman, and when he found himself about to die, being desirous of maintaining the bonds of common interest between France and the Holy Land, he caused his wife to agree to marry Pons, Prince of Tripoli, grandson of Raymond of St. Gilles.

While Antioch should by rights have gone to the young Bohemond, the times were too troublous for a child of five years to hold his own, and Roger Fitz Richard, the son of Margaret de Hauteville and Richard, Count of Aversa, was placed on the throne.

Roger was called to Galilee by the King of Jerusalem, who had been defeated by the Saracens, and was besieged in the mountains. Roger's diversion released the king, and the enemy retired to Damascus. Shortly afterwards Roger obtained a great victory at Rugia and returned to Antioch laden with spoil, to the acclamation of the multitude: "Hail, Champion of the Truth!" His arms extended to the Euphrates. All went well till 1119, when a vast confederacy of Moslem emirs united in a joint attack upon

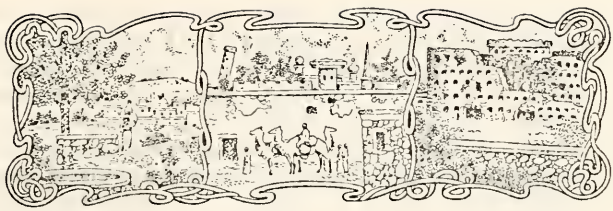
WINDSOR CASTLE, TWO VIEWS

the Christians. Roger, disdaining the sound advice of the patriarch, marched out to the attack. His advance force was commanded by Sir Mauger, son of Geoffrey de Hauteville, who with forty knights held back the enemy for some time. But the latter swarmed everywhere and speedily surrounded the whole army. After fighting for hours in the very front of battle, Roger fell, pierced through the brain, at the foot of the banner of the Holy Cross—"his body to the earth, his soul to heaven"—June 27, 1119. The affairs of Antioch were controlled by the King of Jerusalem until 1126, when young Bohemond arrived and assumed his inheritance.

The principality of Galilee, with which Tancred was invested after the foundation of the Kingdom of Jerusalem, comprised, besides the district proper, the land of Zoad beyond Jordan, and had Tiberias, or Tabarac, as capital. It contained many fortresses, such as Safed, La Feve, Forbelet and Belvoir, and the towns of Nazareth and Sepphoris.

Tasso, in his "Jerusalem Delivered," thus apostrophizes the heroes of the crusade:

"Baldwin he sees ambitiously aspire
The height of human grandeur to attain,
And Tancred, victim of a fruitless fire,
Life's choicest blessings gloomily disdain,
While Bohemond in Antioch builds his reign,
And introducing arts and settling laws,
The poise of his new kingdom to sustain,
By power of solemn rite and custom, draws
His Turks t' adore aright the Supernal Cause:—"



THE HISPANO-NORMAN-TUSCAN BRANCH.

THE course of our history of the Wynne family, however, leads us in a different direction from that which we have followed in the preceding chapters of this model work. We must mention the fortunes of Gerard, one of the elder sons of Sieur de Hauteville, who, whether from a difference in disposition or because the feoffs which he secured from the Pope through the influence of his elder brothers, lay so far away from the scenes of activity of his Norman compatriots that he was forced to fall in the ways of his Italian neighbors, and live a less turbulent and more prosaic life than his brethren in southern Italy, certain it is that we can find but little concerning him in contemporaneous history. The position of podesta in Italy corresponded somewhat to that of keeper or governor. Certain it is that his family grew and flourished in Tuscany for many years, forming the feudal family of the Gherardini, one of the most important in Florence. In 1212 we find them allied with the Buondelmonti and other families arrayed upon the side of the Guelph faction in interneeine strife, and, being unsuccessful by reason of the German emperor siding with their opponents, the Ghibbelines, they were driven out of the city of Florence and retired to Pistoja, where they had a stronghold. In 1292 the family became involved in another factional fight, this time against the Buondelmonti, and in the prosecution of the struggle again succeeded in establishing themselves in Florence as a member of the Bianci faction against the Neri or Guelph party.

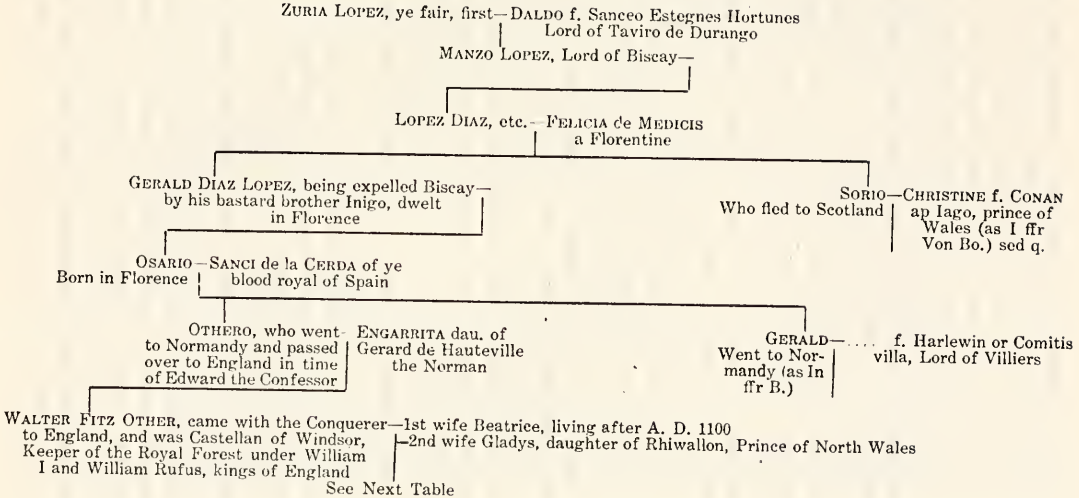
In 1304 a disastrous fire broke out in the city, during one of the tumults which were of frequent occurrence, and almost wiped

out the Gherardini quarter of the city. In 1308 the family had again changed front amid Tuscan politics, and we find Gherardo Bordoni in company with his old enemy, Corso Donati, fighting together furiously against the populace of Florence. Although largely outnumbered, the leaders and their adherents succeeded in fighting their way out of the city, but Gherardo was so grievously wounded that he died upon the bridge of Affrico, while Corso was captured and murdered. In 1332 we find Gherardino Spinolo rich enough to purchase the city of Lucca for three thousand florins from a company of German lanzknechts who had captured it. The Florentines, however, disputed his purchase and finally dislodged him from the city. In 1352, however, we find the Gherardini again in Florence, still as insubordinate as ever. After an unsuccessful attempt to overturn the city government of the Ghibellines, Lotteringo Gherardini was accused, arrested and condemned to death, but by his influence and money he corrupted the authorities and the sentence was remitted upon payment of a fine.

Gerard had married in Normandy, before coming south, and brought his family and household goods with the evident intention of making Italy his permanent home. His position and talents gave him an influence in the Tuscan state which enabled him to form matrimonial alliances of importance, and brought under his leadership a clan which ultimately developed into a distinct faction in the then social and political makeup of Italian affairs.

In furtherance of this method we find that one of his daughters, Engarrita, was given in marriage to Othero, a scion of an important family of Spanish or Basque origin, who had come to Florence several generations before, and who were allied by marriage with the De Medicis, a family at that time obscure, but who latterly dominated Tuscany for several centuries. We give on another page the genealogy of this Spanish family, as far as history has left a record thereof. To his name Othero was prefixed that of Dominus, which would appear singular unless we conjecture that the young man had been educated for the priesthood, but had, either at the call of love or inclination, forsaken that path, and preferred a state of matrimony and a more enlivening career in the secular world. Shortly after his marriage Othero and his wife gathered their few worldly goods together and started

Hispano—Norman Ancestry of the Wynnes



out to seek their fortunes. They arrived in Normandy about the year 1056, no doubt revisiting the birthplace of the fair Engarrita. Now at this time Edward the Confessor was King of England, and that monarch, though Saxon born, had been bred in Normandy, and had imbibed all those ideas of chivalry and elegance of which the Norman-French people were pre-eminent in those days, and which were so sadly lacking among his Saxon courtiers. Certain it is that he encouraged Normans to immigrate to his country and gave them official positions and countenance, so that England was looked upon by the bold spirits of the mainland as the Eldorado in which to make or mend their fortunes. At any rate we find Dominus Other, our hero, safely domiciled in the island and already in position of a profitable office and some property near Windsor. In fact, he seems to have been appointed by the king superintendent of the great Forest of Windsor, then one of the great royal hunting grounds. But a very short time thereafter King Edward died, and leaving no direct heir, the throne was usurped by the Saxon earl, Harold, son of Godwin, who claimed on account of some old relationship in the line back to Alfred the Great. Saxon public opinion supporting him, Harold made short work of the foreign officeholders and quickly drove away all whom he could not capture and execute. Our hero fled overseas and abode in Normandy. The duke of this country, William, had a claim upon the throne of England by right of birth, also by promise of Edward himself, as well as through the assent of Harold obtained before the death of Edward and while Harold was virtually a prisoner in the hands of the Norman. At any rate Duke William began to arrange for the invasion of England, and of course welcomed every brave man who was willing to join his forces. Suffice it to say that in 1066 the invading army landed on the English shore, the battle of Senlac was fought and won by the Normans; King Harold being killed in the fight, which left William without a rival. When firmly seated on the throne William did his army justice for the chances they had assumed and the hardships they had undergone, and proceeded to partition the land among his officers. On this account our ancestor recovered his former possessions, to which much more was added, and he became one of the important personages of the time. In addition to the care of the forest, Othero,

PRINCESS NESTA

or Other, as he became to be called, was made castellan or governor of Windsor Castle, which was kept as a part of the royal demesnes, and obtained grants of freehold in several other counties of England.

Othero's son, Walter, was born at Windsor, and married a lady named Beatrice, by whom he had five sons, William, Walter, Robert, Maurice and Reinald. By a later marriage he was united with Gladys, daughter of Rhiwallon, Prince of North Wales, by whom he had a son, Gerald. There may also have been daughters born of these unions, but we have not been able to find any history thereof.

Of the fortunes of these children and their descendants we find mention in the Doomsday Book and other sources. This so-called Doomsday Book is nothing less than a census of the landowners of England in the year 1086, or twenty years after the Norman conquest. To this is added the extent of each individual's possessions, and in fact a list of taxables due to the general government, with the liens, services and incumbrances thereon. In Doomsday Walter Fitz-Other appears as a tenant-in-chief in a compact block of counties: Berkshire, Bucks, Middlesex, Surrey and Hants. He also held Winchfield in Hampshire under Chertsey Abbey. At first sight there is not much to connect him with Windsor or its forest, but investigation reveals the facts that at Windsor itself he held on the royal manor one and three-quarter hides and some woodlands; that at Knitbury, another Berkshire manor, he held half a hide "which King Edward had given to his predecessor" out of the royal demesne for the custody of the forest (*propter forestam custodiendam*); that of the great royal manor of Woking in Surrey Walter held three-fourths of a hide, which King Edward "had similarly given out of the manor to a certain forester," and that in or near Kingston-on-Thames he had given land to a man to whom he had "entrusted the keeping of the king's brood mares (*equas sylvaticas*)." These hints prepare us for the evidence to which we are about to come, that he held a wood called "Bagshot" at the time of the survey (though Doomsday does not say so), and that he and his heirs had the keeping of the great Forest of Windsor. He was also, we shall find, Castellan of Windsor, while in his private capacity as a tenant-in-chief he held a barony reckoned at fifteen or twenty knights' fees and owing fifteen knights as castle guard to Windsor.

Our next glimpse of him after Doomsday Book is afforded by the Abington Cartulary, which records in a most interesting entry that Walter Fitz-Other, Castellan of Windsor, restored to Abbot Faricius the woods of "Virdelle" and "Bagshot," which he had held by consent of the abbot's predecessors, Aethelelm and Rainald. It adds that he had made this restoration in the first place at Windsor Castle, and that he afterwards sent his wife Beatrice, with his son William, to Abingdon, that they might confirm what he himself had done "at home." From this entry we learn that Walter was living after A. D. 1100, for Abbot Faricius ruled the house 1100-16. We also learn that his wife's name, which had never, I believe, been rightly given before, was given as Beatrice, and that "his home" was Windsor Castle. Lastly, we may see, I think, an allusion to the loss, for the time, of these woods in the Doomsday entry of the abbey's manor of Winchfield (Wenesfellé), which mentions four hides are in the king's forest (p. 59); in other words, Walter, I suspect, had added them to Windsor Forest as its custodian; and if he did this, as alleged, in the time of Abbot Aethelelm (who died 1084), they would be included in the king's forest at the time of Doomsday survey (1086).

Walter was succeeded by his son William, of whom we have already heard. In 1116 we find him confirmed by royal writ as the custodian of Windsor Forest. The invaluable Pipe Roll of 1130 shows us William Fitz-Walter in charge of Windsor Forest in that and the preceding year. He farmed its profits from the Crown for a "census" of £13 a year (the same figures as are found under Henry II), out of which "the parker" was paid a penny a day; while £1, 6s, 0d went in tithes to the Bishopric of Salisbury. We again meet with William Fitz-Walter in that charter of the Empress Maud or Matilda to Geoffrey de Mandeville, which may be assigned to 1142 (Mandeville, p. 163). She grants therein to Geoffrey that William may have his hereditary constableship of Windsor Castle and lands.

William was succeeded by a son, William, to whom King Henry II confirmed the lands of his father, William Fitz-Walter, and of his grandfather, Walter Fitz-Other. This William is constantly mentioned in the Pipe Rolls of King Henry II as among those who supervised building operations at Windsor Castle. He married Christina de Wihan, who was a tenant by knight service

MAP OF IRELAND (NORMAN)

on the Montfichet fief, in 1166. By her he had two sons, Walter and William. They divided the barony in 1198. Walter was the ancestor by a daughter of the Hodengs. From William, in whose share Stanwell was included, descended Andrew Windsor, created Lord Windsor of Stanwell by Henry VIII, from whom descended in the female line the present Lord Windsor.

Robert, the second son of Walter Fitz Other, inherited from his father Little Easton, which was the head of a barony of ten fees, which was confirmed to him by Henry I, and which was liable, like the fief of his elder brother, to castle guard at Windsor. William, the son of Robert, obtained a fresh confirmation of it from Henry II, and William's daughter and heir brought it to a Hastings.

The next of Walter Fitz Other's sons was Maurice, called Maurice de Windsor. He was in high favor under Henry I, and held high office in his country. We find him excused his Danegeld in the Pipe Roll of 1130, and thus learn that he held lands in no fewer than eight counties: Dorset, Essex, Northants, Norfolk, Suffolk, Beds, Berks and Middlesex. The fact that Maurice died without issue is proved by the succession of his nephew, Ralph de Hastings, as his heir in lands and office.

Of Reinald Fitz Walter no record has been found except the bare fact of his birth and christening. Whether he lived to maturity or died in youth, or whether he entered the priesthood and buried his real name under a clerical pseudonym (a practice common at that time) will probably never be known.

The next in order is Gerald de Windsor (or Fitz Other), the fifth son, who was half-brother to the foregoing, having had a different mother. Burke, the leading British genealogist, gives "Gladys, daughter of Rhiwallon, King of North Wales," as his mother. As our story follows the fortunes of this Gerald it will be well to enter into more details touching his movements. Now about this time the Norman chiefs were pressing upon the Welsh borders in ever increasing numbers, each greedy adventurer seeking to carve out a domain for himself and his armed retainers. One of the principal nobles who engaged in these military crusades was Arnulph de Montgomery, son of that Roger, Earl of Shrewsbury, whose family overrun nearly the whole of South Wales. To protect his territory and hold it in subjection Arnulph

built castles throughout the land, and ended by building an enormous fortress at Pembroke, in the extreme southwest part of Wales, where a convenient harbor insured his communication by sea. Now, among the knights who followed his fortunes was our ancestor, Gerald Fitz Walter, and so fully had he impressed his patron, both by his valor and his judgment, and by the exhibition of that same rare executive ability which before time won for his father and grandfather the superintendence of large affairs, as evidenced by their building of castles and administration of royal demesnes, he was chosen by Arnulph to both build and captain Pembroke Castle. In the history of the Geraldines by Giraldus Cambricusis, Gerald is mentioned as the "constable or captain of Arnulph de Montgomery, who built the Castle of Pembroke and placed him in charge under William Rufus. The *Brut* tells us that in the early days of the reign of Henry I, Gerald was sent with others to Ireland by his Lord Arnulph to seek the hand of King Muscard's daughter for him and was successful. He seems to have become a favorite with Henry I, for upon the downfall of the family of Montgomery, wherein they suffered the confiscation of their estates, the king confirmed Gerald in his position of Castellan of Pembroke, and bestowed other favors upon him. His gallant and successful defense of that fortress during one of those great Welsh uprising wherein every other Norman castle in South Wales was captured by the native clans contributed not a little to the regard with which he was looked upon in court. In compensation for his heroism, and, we suspect, to strengthen his position in the Welsh country, King Henry I bestowed upon him the hand of the Princess Nesta, the sister of Griffith, Prince of South Wales, who, although at the time a fugitive dwelling abroad, was very puissant with his countrymen at home, and who afterward re-established his authority over his hereditary domains. As the result of this union Gerald was enabled to enlarge his authority over a large part of the country, and regain for the Normans much that they had lately lost. As Giraldus, the historian, puts it, "by whom the southern coast of Wales was saved to the English." Gerald obtained from the king certain grants a few miles inland from Pembroke, called Little Cengarth, where he built a new castle or summer home in the mountains; "there he deposited all his riches, with his wife, his heirs, and all dear

PEMBROKE CASTLE

to him; and he fortified it with a ditch and wall, and a gateway with a lock to it." This was in 1105.

Next year occurred the famous and tragic incident of the surprise of this castle by Owen, son of Cadogan, Prince of Powys, at night; the narrow escape of Gerald, and the capture of his family and treasure. We can do no better than reproduce the following account of the episode, as illustrating the conditions surrounding life in that country during those times:

"Now this was about the year 1106, and Cadogan, who is among the outstanding princes of Welsh history, though he suffered various fortunes, was keeping Christmas and holding a great Eisteddfod in South Wales, to which everybody of distinction flocked. Among the guests came his son Owen, who lived in his father's second kingdom of Powys. Owen was a heady youth, passionate and selfish, and absolutely reckless when pursuing any object of his love or hate. Amid the revelry of his father's court he heard such rumors of the beauty of the Princess Nesta that he rode to Little Cengarth and, under the plea of a remote relationship, gained access to her presence. The lady was more beautiful than even his wildest visions had imagined; and he at once formed a resolution which even for the year 1106 was a sufficiently audacious one. For, returning to his father's place, he collected privily a band of youths as reckless as himself, and under cover of night he returned and broke into the castle of Gerald, which he proceeded to set on fire, having first surrounded the chamber where Gerald and his wife slept. Gerald had just time to pull up the boards in a cupboard and escape down a drain, while his wife and her two children were seized and carried off by Owen and his companions, and brought in hot haste across Wales to Powys, where, according to tradition, they were secured in the inaccessible seclusion of Eglwyseg. Great, indeed, was the uproar. Poor King Cadogan came all the way from South Wales to entreat his son to restore the wife of Gerald—Henry's prime favorite and Constable of Pembroke. Nothing, however, would stir the headstrong Owen, though he did at last consent to send back the children. All Wales was set by the ears, while Henry raged upon his distant throne and started the whole border machinery to wreak vengeance on everything belonging to poor Cadogan, who, of course, was entirely innocent of offense. Every Norman baron who had

got a footing in South Wales saw in the general confusion a chance to enlarge it. Owen fled to Ireland, Cadogan was stripped of Powys by a rival Welsh family, and of much of South Wales. Princess Nesta was finally restored to her husband, and the seething country, after two or three years of war, settled down again to one of its brief periods of what in those days passed for peace. The episode closed in a fashion truly dramatic, and not the less characteristic. It fell out that Owen, who with Ireland at his back, never ceased from troubling Wales, was making a foray into that country upon the same side as the man he had wronged. To be strictly accurate, it was Gerald who first discovered the situation, and regardless of the common cause—not one of principle, we may be sure—in which they were both engaged, at once sought out his ancient enemy. A fight to the death ensued, in which the riotous Welsh prince fell by the hand of the Norman baron he had in earlier years so infamously injured, and now for the first time met face to face."

Behind the old stone Fortress of Eglwyseg is a deep glen, through which a narrow trail winds over rocks and heather and woodland, which is still named after this son of Cadogan, and through which he came bearing the fair "Helen of Wales" after his wild adventure at Pembroke.

Before leaving the subject of Pembroke we quote the following: "Arnulph de Montgomery conquered Pembroke, called 'Little England beyond Wales,' in the eleventh century. He landed where the town now stands. Gerald de Windsor became his deputy or constable, and William Rufus the king came to help in the invasion. So when the castles were built it became crown property with De Windsor as governor. English colonists settled there, to whom were added Dutch refugees from the terror of the Spanish tyranny in the Netherlands. These colonists did not amalgamate with the Welsh to any great extent, and are to-day perfectly distinct. Pembroke Castle was one of the largest and strongest fortresses in the whole kingdom, and still shows noble ruins. It stands upon a rocky promontory in an inlet of Milford Haven. It has withstood many sieges and was never taken, except by Cromwell in the civil war. It was the birthplace of Henry VII, the first Welsh king of England, and head of the House of Tudor. It was also the birthplace of Maurice Fitz-Gerald, one

of the ancestors of the Wynne family." Many of the buildings in part survive, and the round keep still lifts its eighty feet of masonry intact above the ground.

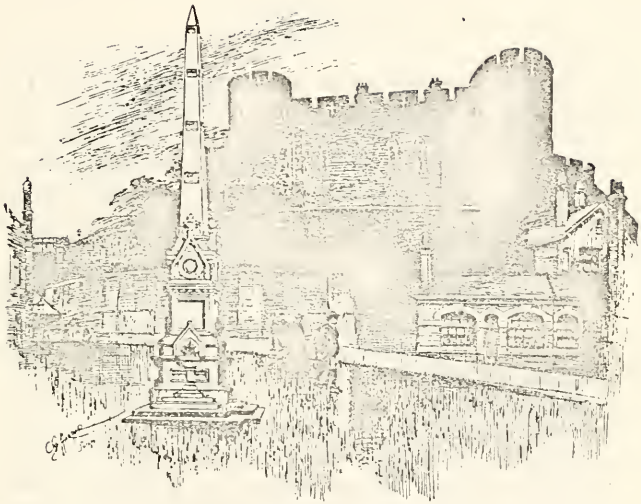
Here our Gerald lived with his beautiful Welsh wife and reared those children who were destined to achieve such prominence in later years. He had three sons, William, Maurice and David, and three daughters, Monea, Agnes and Angaretta. Of Gerald's death we have no precise mention, but presume that it must have been prior to 1110.

Genealogy of Descendants of Walter Fitz Other, Castellan of Windsor.

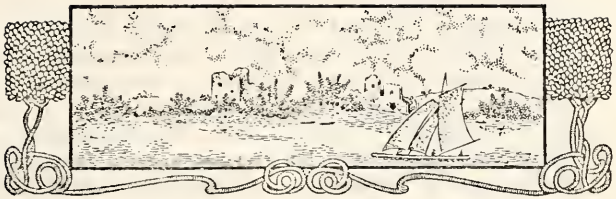
Walter Fitz Other—Beatrice, 1st wife
Castellan of Windsor
Keeper of Forest
1086-1100

2nd Wife Gladys, dau.—
of Rhiwallon, Prince
of South Wales

- William de Windsor, Lord of Stanwael—Constable of Windsor in time of Henry I and Stephen, ancestor of Lord Windsor
  - William, married 1st wife Christine de Within and 2nd Wife .....Hawys living 1135
    - Walter de Windsor who divided g-father's estate 1198
    - Christine, co-heiress
    - William de Windsor, 18 yrs. old in 1185; divided g-father's estate. Ancestor of Windsors of Stanwell
- Walter de Windsor
- Robert de Windsor, Lord of Assen Parva, Had Doomsday fief of Walter the Deacon in Little Easton. Dead 1135
  - William de Windsor of Little Easton, etc.—Daughter who married Robert de Hastings
- Maurice de Windsor, diafer of St. Edwards, under Henry I. Living 1136
  - William Fitzgerald, married Angarrard, daughter of Rees, Prince of South Wales
    - Odo de Carew, ancestor of Lords Carew
    - Raymond Crassus, Lord Lieut. of Ireland. Mar. Basilia, sister of Strongbow, 1st Lord of Ireland
    - Griffyth Fitz William, Mar. Basilia, dau. of O'Rorietz, Prince of Meath. They had dau. Florence who married Lugtens, Lord of Angwys
  - Momea, or Rhodesia, married Lord de Verdun, Co. Bucks, Ancestor of Lords Vernon
- Reinold de Windsor, diafer of Q. Adeliza. Living 1136
- Gerald de Windsor, Castellan of Pembroke, married Princes Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Tudor, Prince of South Wales
  - Agnes, married Ralph de Montalth
  - Alexander
  - David, Bishop of St. David
  - Maurice, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, married Alice, daughter of Arnulf de Montgomery, who was made Earl of Pembroke and Shrewsbury by William the Conqueror
  - Angharrita, who married William de Barri



SHREWSBURY CASTLE.



ROYAL WELSH.

THE royal family of Cunedda was the dominant family in all Wales since the dawn of authentic history; and, in fact, they come to us strikingly distinct from the darker and more intricate shades of old Cambrian legend and mythology. The head of the house rose to greatness as soon as the Roman power began to decline—about the end of the fifth century. The chief seat of their power was at Deganwy, now a desolate and insignificant ruin overlooking the thriving seaside resort of Llandudno, but still commanding views of seas and islands over which the kingly progenitors of the Wynne family once held sway.

Maelgwn, one of the first noted members of the family, was a vigorous monarch, and was the pioneer in efforts to restore the union of Welsh septs, which had been much disintegrated by Roman policy, and which had fallen into complete anarchy when once the guiding hand of Rome was withdrawn. He bound his immediate neighbors in a league, created a navy with its base at Mons, and from Deganwy he advanced southward, forcing the independent kinglets to recognize his paramount lordship. Tradition tells us that on one occasion he invoked a council of chiefs at Aberdovey, whereat they sat in their chairs upon the seashore to consider affairs of state. Concerning the question of who should be king of all Britain, they decided that he who could sit longest in his chair despite the rising of the tide was to rule over them. Now Maeldav the Old had prepared for Maelgwn a chair made of waxed wings, and it floated after all the other chairs had been thrown down.

Maelgwn was an ambitious and not over scrupulous sovereign, and although the general effects of his reign were beneficent and served to amalgamate the turbulent tribes and insure the final triumph of Christianity in its long struggle with heathenism, yet Gildas the priest thundered against him from the text: "Woe to thee that spoileth, shall thou not be spoiled?" Maelgwn died of the yellow plague about the year A. D. 550. The influx of the Saxons and the Angles from the east during the latter part of his reign, cut away a large portion of his dominions, confining their limit under his heir, Cadwallon, who struggled long and desperately against overwhelming odds, and at last died fighting near the Great Wall in 625.

His son Cadwaladr succeeded to a vanishing crown, a distracted country and a plague-stricken people. At about this time the Arthurian legends began to arise and assume the forms which tradition has brought down to modern times. With the death of Cadwaladr the struggle for the recovery of northwestern England and the chain of fortresses which united the Cymbrian of Wales with the Pict of Scotland was given up forever. During the next succeeding centuries the struggle was to retain the supremacy of the family over the tribal chiefs. For half a century this predominance was in abeyance and the princes were practically independent. But with the rise of the Mercian kingdom on the east under Ethelbald the Welsh turned to Rhodri Malwynod, the grandson of Cadwaladr, for protection. With varying success he in the main held his own, and beat back the Saxon wolves who in ever increasing numbers were investing him by sea and land.

This king died in 755, and, unfortunately, left two sons, Conan and Howell, who fought against each other, decimating their strength, to the advantage of Offa, the Mercian king, who extended his dominion over considerable Welsh territory. He built a famous dyke from the mouth of the Dee to the mouth of the Taff to mark his boundary. The remains of this dyke can still be followed. Offa's son, Cenwulf, still further harried Wales, breaking through to Dyved, in the south, and in the north as far as Snowdon, burning the royal city of Deganwy, the old home of Gwynedd. In the midst of these tribulations, to which was added the fierce incursions on the seaside by the Norse pirates, Conan died in 815, and was speedily followed to the grave by his brother Howell.

WALES.

To Illustrate the Norman Conquest

□ *Norman Castles*

✝ *Abbeys or Priories*

MAP OF WALES (ANCIENT)

Conan left a daughter as heiress, whose husband, Merwin—a blood relative—ascended the throne as the sole representative of the family of Maelgwn. Merwin struggled with varying success against the waning power of Mercia, which kingdom was in turn attacked upon the east by the rising power of Wessex. In 844 Merwin was succeeded by his son, Rhodri, surnamed the Great, a cotemporary of the Wessex king, Alfred the Great.

Rhodri united his tribes and defeated the Danes in a great battle, killing Horm, their leader. He became all-powerful throughout the length and breadth of Wales, and partitioned the country among his six warlike sons as governors under him. But a powerful combination of Norse foes began their march southward from Northumbria, and their advance proved irresistible both to Welsh and Saxon. In 876 Rhodri was a fugitive in Ireland, and in 878 Alfred was in hiding among the fastnesses of Athelney. Rhodri compromised his affairs with the invaders, and came back as their ally; but in 877, while the Danes had thrown their whole force against Alfred, a Mercian irruption extended as far as Mons, and there, in a great battle for which they were unprepared, both Rhodri and his brother were slain.

Rhodri's sons soon avenged their father's death at the battle of Conway, and by alliance with Wessex they drove out both the Dane and the Mercian. A lull in the foreign attacks was speedily followed by revolts of the tribal princes; and Anarawd, son of Rhodri, had to chastise the princes of Ceredigion and Istrad Towy and the whole south country. Finally Anarawd, Cadell and Merowyn, the surviving sons of Rhodri, entered into an alliance with King Alfred and gave up their Northumbrian allies. Anarawd and Cadell died in the beginning of the tenth century, shortly after the death of Alfred the Great.

One of the sons of Cadell was Howell, who became the great lawgiver of Wales, as Alfred was the lawgiver of Saxon England, and as Charlemagne had become the lawgiver of France. He was not a great prince, and he ruled with his brothers in Dyved. The only present copies of these laws were written three or four hundred years after their compilation by Howell, and before any great alterations were made. They give us a bewitching mass of picturesque customs—many showing the old states of society, and some showing the beginning of a new order. The old system was tribal

and exceedingly clannish—in fact, patriarchal. At the head of the whole system stood the king paramount, the head of the family of Gwynedd, who ruled at Aberffraw; to him, alone, was gold paid as tribute. Then came the King of South Wales, at Dynevor or Dyved; next, the King of Powys or East Wales, at Mathravd. Each of these divisions has a version of its own of the code drawn up by Howell.

"In the great hall of Aberffraw the king was inviolable; the violation of his protection, or violence in his presence, could only be atoned for by a great fine—a hundred cows, a white bull with red ears, for each cantrev he possessed, a rod of gold as long as himself and as thick as his little finger, and a plate of gold as broad as his face and as thick as a ploughman's nail. His sons, nephews and any relatives he chose to summon surrounded him, and could make free progress among his subjects. Of the great officers, the chief of the household came next to the king; he was, above all others, the executive officer of the court. The chief judge occupied at night the seat occupied by the king during the day, so that justice should always be obtainable. The duties and privileges of all the members of the king's retinue are minutely described; such as those of the chief falconer, who had to lodge in the king's barn, lest the smoke should affect the hawks' sight, but who goes on progress like a king among the king's villeins; or those of the bard of the household, who is to sing to God and to the king, and to receive royal gifts; or those of the king's huntsman, who needs not swear, except by his horn and leashes, and who could not be forced to answer any claim unless cited before he puts his boots on in the morning; or of the medicinier, who is inviolable while attending the sick, who gets his light at night, and his regular fee for herb and red ointment and blood-letting; or those of the unpopular summoner, whose spear was not to be more than three yards long, lest his approach should be discovered, and who got a sieve of oats and an empty egg shell as damages if he was attacked while sitting in court instead of standing.

"Some had exceedingly simple duties, like the hereditary footholder of the king, or the royal candle-bearer. Others had much to do, like the door-ward, whose difficult and miscellaneous duties were an excellent training for the passages of wit between him and the strangers who demanded or begged for leave to pass through the gate."

A GLIMPSE OF SNOWDON, WALES

Under the king, owing tribute and service to him, were the tribal groups. Sometimes they would be governed by a son or nephew or brother, whom the king chose to set over them. The tribal chief was a king in miniature—he represented his people; he was advised by an elected chief of the household, and helped by the avenger, who led the tribe during a blood feud; he presided over the tribal court; he admitted youths to their tribal rights, and he was the intermediary between the king and the tribe.

The land was tilled by family groups, who remained together to the third generation, when the land was redivided by the process of gavel-kind, and new homesteads formed. Residence in the family household—the big hall built around a hearth where the fire never died out—carried with it a share of the family land, and the privileges of a governing class. For there was a subject population, who paid tribute to the free tribesmen, who had no pride of kin, and into whose community strangers were readily admitted.

Howell was more of a legislator than a general. His reign was a turbulent one—what with the revolt of the princes, and the ravages of Saxons, Norsemen and Danes—his kingdom was well-nigh ruined when the old king passed away, and his grandson, Meredith, alone of the race of Rhodri, took up the reins of government. His rule was short and troubled, and he was compelled to buy peace of the Danish pirates who harried his country.

At his death his daughter, Angharad, was the only representative of the direct Maelgwn family remaining. Her husband, Llewelyn ap Seisyl, proved to be an able sovereign, and quickly put down all opposition both from within and without; and it was said of him, "his kingdom from sea to sea was full of men and cattle, with no poor in it, and no devastated region." But this was only for a time, and before the old man died he was destined to see his fields harried by the Norse, his churches aflame and his princes in revolt. He died in 1022. Angharad's son, Griffydd, was driven from his country, which became a prey to internecine strife until 1038, when his people called him back, and he quickly drove the invaders out and restored peace.

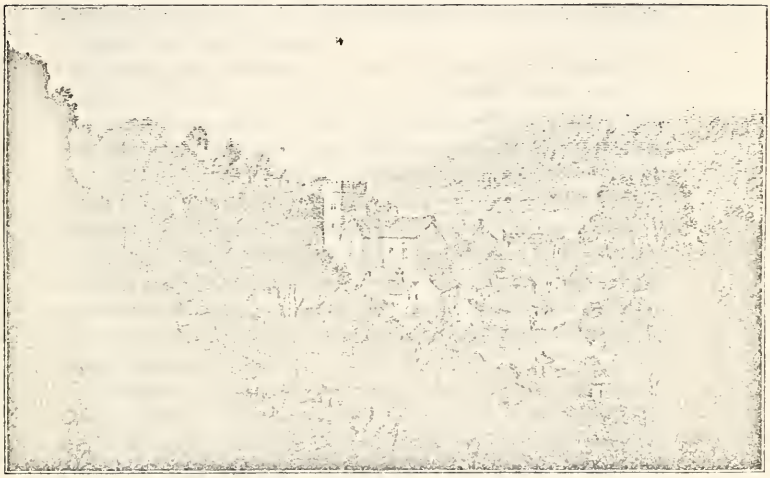
He enjoyed prosperity until he came into conflict with King Harold of England, who invaded his kingdom and secured his

assassination. Harold ruled Wales only a short time, as he soon after was overthrown by William the Conqueror at the battle of Senlac, an event which introduces the Norman supremacy into English history.

The half-brothers of Griffydd, Bleddyn and Rhywallon, whom Harold appointed to govern Wales, set up as independent kings, and after defeating and killing Meredith and Ithel, sons of Griffydd—in which battle Rhywallon also fell, Bleddyn became sole Prince of Powys and Gwynedd, although his authority was disputed in South Wales. But soon the Normans swarmed into Wales and in the end subjugated it. Bleddyn fell, and shortly afterwards his nephews, who succeeded him, suffered the same fate.

The destinies of the family then reverted to Griffydd ap Conan, living in exile on the Irish coast, and tracing direct lineage from Rhodri and Maelgwn. He made several attempts to recover the kingdom, but without success, until at last he fell in with another fugitive king, Rhys ap Tudor, the heir of Deheubarth or South Wales. "Like Griffydd himself, Rhys was of the race of Maelgwn; Griffydd came from Anarawd, son of Rhodri; Rhys from Cadell, son of Rhodri. The home of Rhys' family was Dynevor, which stands on a green knoll that rises abruptly from the lovely valley of the Towy. After the death of Bleddyn, the usurping over-king, the vengeance of Trahaiarn had caused the flight of the royal race from Deheubarth. Among them was Rhys ap Tudor, who spent some years of exile in Brittany. He had tried to regain his kingdom, but had to face an alliance of enemies—Meilir of Powys, Trahaiarn of Arwystli, and Caradac of Gwent and Morgannig. He finally took refuge at St. David's, on the extreme western part of Wales.

The two princes, Rhys and Griffydd, made common cause, and, uniting their clansmen, marched against Trahaiarn. The latter's forces hurried down, like the many streams from Plinlimmon, to meet the invaders, and somewhere in South Ceredigion, in 1079, the forces met in the decisive battle of Myvedd Carn. The two-edged battle axes of the Danes, the long spears of the Irishmen, the irresistible march of the men of Gwynedd behind their shining shields, and the valor of the princes themselves won the day. Trahaiarn fell in the heat of the battle, and the scattered



CORWEN AND VALLEY OF THE DEE

an Irish fleet of twenty-three sail, and recruited a considerable army. He captured the island of Mons, now termed Anglesey, and from there ravaged the coast both east and south. After delivering the country beyond the Conway, Griffydd married Angharad, daughter of a chieftain of that country. "Tall and stately was she, with fair hair and large blue eyes; wise of counsel, very liberal of drink and food and alms."

Meanwhile the anti-Norman revolt spread into other provinces —from Powys to Dyved. Cadogan, son of Bleddyn, a branch of the House of Maelgwn, had stepped into Rhys' place, and in 1094 all the castles of Dyved had fallen except that of Pembroke, which was kept by the skill and artifice of its castellan, Gerald of Windsor, whose genealogy from this time forward intermingles with that of the Wynne family, and has been more minutely detailed in a former chapter.

In 1095 Cadogan stormed the Castle of Montgomery, and defeated a Norman army who tried to retake it, and this success brought King William Rufus to Wales. Two armies pierced to Snowdon, but were driven back by storms. Several times the Red King harried the land, but unsuccessfully, and when he returned to Windsor the only Welsh castle in Norman hands was Pembroke, held by the redoubtable Gerald. So the king left to the earls of Chester and Shrewsbury the task of bridling the Welsh. The latter earl made an alliance with the sons of Bleddyn and entrusted much of his wealth to their keeping what time he broke with Henry I and refused to appear at court. Henry promptly attacked and overcame him, and skillfully drew Iowerth from his alliance with Shrewsbury. Afterwards both Meredith and Iowerth were imprisoned by Henry, leaving what territory still remained to the Welsh under the dominion of Griffydd ap Conan, and Cadogan, the remaining son of Bleddyn. Shortly thereafter the race of Bleddyn was driven from power, and practically exterminated, whereupon the elder branch of the Maelgwns recovered their rights.

When Rhys ap Tudor fell in battle in 1093, and his daughter Nesta was held in ward by the English court, his young son, Griffith, was carried by his kinsmen to Ireland for safety. After awhile he came back, living sometimes with his sister Nesta, the wife of Gerald, at Pembroke, and at other times with Griffydd ap

HARLECH CASTLE, WALES

Conan, in Gwynedd. The King of England tried to secure his person to prevent his heading a revolt, and he escaped to North Wales. Here Henry sought to bribe Griffydd ap Conan to give him up, which the Welsh king refused to do. But young Griffith sought sanctuary in the church at Aberdaron; thence fled to the vale of Towy, where he organized an army, and, using the forest as a base, proceeded to attack the Norman castles. Narbearth, Llandovery, Swansea and Carmarthan were attacked successfully, and Kidwelly was abandoned; while the whole of Ceredigion rose at the prince's call. To meet this new uprising Henry recalled Owen from France and sent him to Wales to offset Griffith's growing power. One night, while Owen and his escort were pursuing a number of mountaineers, he fell in with Gerald of Pembroke and a company of Flemings. Gerald, learning that his old enemy, Owen, was in command of the other party, fell on with fury, and in the melee met Owen and dispatched him with his own hand. Thus ended the career of one whose turbulent but vacillating spirit had done much harm to the fatherland. He was absolutely a man without honor.

At this time nearly the whole of Wales was governed by princes of the old royal race—ancestors of the Wynne family. Griffydd ap Conan was the eldest, and was firmly fixed in Gwynedd; Meredith, the younger son of Bleddyn, grew powerful in Powys, and on his death in 1132 divided his territory between his sons Madoc and Owen Cyveiliog. Griffith ap Rhys married Gwenllian, daughter of Griffydd ap Conan, and extended his power in the south. On the death of Henry I he grew bolder, and a league of Norman barons was formed against him. While he was away arranging for aid from his father-in-law the Normans defeated his army, led by his wife, and afterward beheaded the heroic woman while a prisoner. But the two Griffiths quickly wiped out the defeat by completely overthrowing the Normans in the vale of Towy—a battle in which the sons of Gerald were antagonists of their Welsh uncle, Griffith. This victory was followed by the speedy reconquest of much of the land on which castles had been built.

But in the next year, 1137, Griffydd ap Conan and Griffith ap Rhys both died. The former is described as the "sovereign and protector and peacemaker of all Wales," while the latter is de-

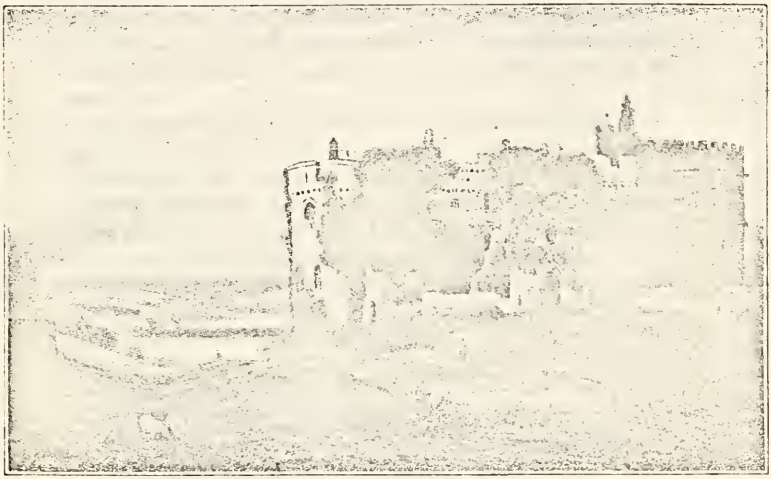
scribed as "the light and the strength and the gentleness of the men of the South." Griffydd ap Conan after a checkered and turbulent youth had turned statesman, and by patient effort had consolidated his kingdom so that it remained to his descendants intact for more than a century and a half after his death. With the union of the separate branches of the Welsh stock it seemed as though the peace and prosperity of the country was assured. Griffydd ap Conan left two sons, Owen Gwynedd and Cadwalader, while Griffith ap Rhys left four lusty sons, the eldest of which—Anarawd—was pledged in marriage to one of the daughters of Owen Gwynedd. But this bright prospect only lasted for a brief season, and was destroyed by an act of sudden violence as unexpected as it was disastrous. This was nothing less than the murder of young Anarawd by Cadwalader during a dispute about boundary. The popularity of the young man, the imminence of his wedding day, the trust he placed in his northern cousins, added to the universal horror at Cadwalader's hasty deed. Owen Gwynedd had to choose between his own red-handed brother and the wronged young prince of the house of Griffith. He did not hesitate, but sent his sons, Howell and Conan, to drive Cadwalader out of the country. This act made the latter a determined and reckless foe, both to his kinsmen and country, and he proved a veritable firebrand where he had before been a loyal supporter.

But Owen's sons were men of dauntless courage and made head against the Norman barons and their uncle's inroads, while assisting the young princes of the south against the English lords, and aiding Madoc ap Meredith against Ranulf of Chester. In 1152 Owen's dream of Welsh unity again seemed to be realized. His over-lordship was generally recognized; but, alas, it came too late. The English civil war ended with the peaceful accession of Henry II and this was quickly followed by the renewed Norman supremacy in Wales.

NOTES ON WELSH MATTERS.

Glan Bran, in the valley of the Towy, Breconshire, was once a seat of the Wynnes.

Near Llandilo, in the Towy valley, is the great rock of Dynevor, surmounted with the old fortress of the same name, whose history dates back to 870, when it was founded by "Rhodri Mawr," or



CAREW CASTLE, WALES

Roderick the Great, who was king of all Wales as far east as Salisbury and Chester. For many years his sway was undisputed, and at his death the kingdom was divided into three parts and given to his three sons. These divisions gave rise to the kingdoms of Gwynedd (North Wales), Powys (mid-Wales) and Deheubarth (South Wales). Of these, Gwynedd (Land of the Wynnes) was recognized as paramount, and received a shadowy sort of deference from the others only so long as her rulers could enforce it with bill and sword.

The laws of Howell Dda were made in the tenth century and deposited in Dynevor. He was grandson of Rhodri and Prince of South Wales. The laws fixed the price of the smallest article of trade, and regulated styles, manners and customs, besides providing graduated penalties for every sort of public or private offenses.

In one of the collections made of the songs of the old Welsh bards, appears the following chant improvised upon the deeds and death of one of the chiefs of the old family of Wynnes. It is the work of Llywarch Hen, who, next to Taliesin, was probably the greatest of his fraternity. The ode dates back to the sixth century. Much of its weird beauty and pathos is lost in the translation. It describes the death of the poet's patron, Cyndyllan, who, with his twenty-four stalwart sons, fell in battle with the Saxon invaders at the ford of Morlas. Here it is in part:

"The house of Cyndyllan is gloomy this night
Without fire and without song.
Roofless and dark it stands, an open waste,
That was once the resort of strong warriors.
Without, the eagle screams loud, he has swallowed fresh drink,
Heart blood of Cyndyllan the fair.
The house of Cyndyllan is the seat of chill grief,
Encircled with wide-spreading silence.
Lovely it stands on the top of the rock of Hydwyth,
Without its lord, without guests,
Without the circling feasts."

Gwynn, the best beloved son, strong and large of stature, was the first to fall under the spears of the foemen, and the poet describes how the father's heart is filled with bitter grief as he laments for his favorite child:

"Let the wave break noisily;
Let it cover the shore as the lances meet in battle,
Let it cover the plain as the lances join in shock,
For Gwynn has been slain at the ford of Morlas.

O Gwynn!
Woe to him who is too old
Since he has lost you.
Woe to him who is too old to avenge you!
Behold the tomb of Gwynn the Fearless!
Sweetly a bird sang above the head of Gwynn
Before they covered him with turf!
But the song broke the heart of Llywarch Hen!"

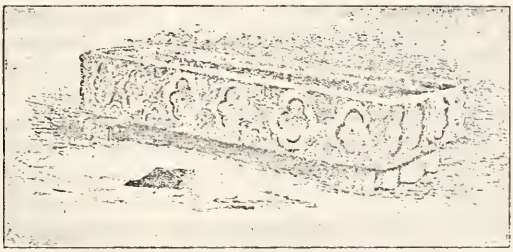
Wace, a Norman-French writer of the tenth century, in transcribing the writings of Geoffrey of Monmouth, who originally compiled the legends of King Arthur and his court, added a continuation which connected the ancient Britons with the Trojans. As the story of King Arthur is originally Welsh, this authority may have been in the mind of Giraldus, the historian, who connects the Fitzgeralds with Trojan ancestry. All these legends were reintroduced into England by Layamon, a priest, who rewrote the entire set of legends, including Wace's Trojan songs, by command of King John in the twelfth century. The story of the Holy Grail was added by Walter Map under the inspiration of church authority.

From an old MS. containing the returns of a board of commissioners appointed by King Henry VII to inquire into his Welsh pedigree, we glean the following genealogical list of ancestry. The first part is founded mainly upon traditions and mythological records, and the latter largely follows the Bible record. The Welsh historians consider the myth heroes as real characters. The Welsh claim to be the oldest civilized people in the world, and consider their language more ancient than the Hebrew:

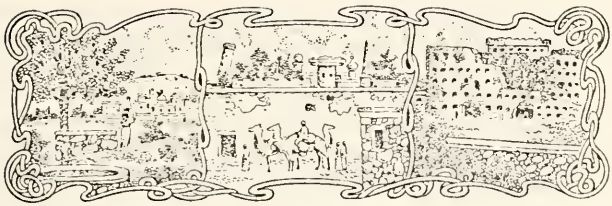
"1. Marchweithian was the founder of the eleventh of the fifteen ancient tribes of Wales. This tribe is named therefrom, and the heraldic coat of arms of the tribe were 'Marchweithian beneath gules, a lion rampant argent, armed, languid, azure.' From Marchweithian the line runs back as follows: 2, Llud; 3, Llen; 4, Llaniniod angel; 5, Pasgen; 6, Unien redig; 7, Cynvarch; 8, Meirchion gul; 9, Grwst Ladlion; 10, Cenan; 11, Coel godebog; 12, Legvan; 13, Dehenfriant; 13, Ludbwyll; 14, Urban; 15, Gradd; 16, Runed-lych; 17, Rydeyrn; 18, Endigaid; 19, Endeyrn; 20, Enid (Elvid o enw erall); 21, Endog; 22, Eendollen; 23, Avallarch; 24, Affeth; 25, Beli Mawr; 26, Monegen; 27, Cappoir (ne Pabo enw arall); 28, Pyrr; 29, Samuel Penissell; 30, Rhytherick; 31, Eidiol; 32, Arthvael; 33, Seissyllt; 34, Owain;

35, Caph; 36, Blenddut; 37, Meiriawn (Merion, the old hero who gave his name to Merionethshire); 38, Gorwst; 39, Clydno; 40, Clydawr; 41, Ithel; 42, Urien; 43, Andrew; 44, Kerryn (ne Tharyn o enw arall); 45, Porrex; 46, Coel; 47, Caddell; 48, Gerant; 49, Elidrmawr; 50, Marudd; 51, Dan; 52, Seissyll; 53, Cephelyn; 54, Gwrgan suns drwth; 55, Beli; 56, Dyfnwal moch mudd; 57, Cynwrch; 58, Dedd mawr; 59, Antonies; 60, Seissyllt; 61, Gorwst; 62, Riwallon; 63, Cunedda; 64, Regan Ferch Lyr; 65, Bleuddutt; 66, Rumbaladr brias; 66, Llem; 67, Brutus Darianlas; 68, Evroc Cadarn; 69, Membyr; 70, Madoc; 71, Locrinus; 72, Brutus, the great founder of the British nation, who led a colony from Bretagne B. C. 1136; 73, Silvius; 74, Ascaneus; 75, Aeneas, the hero of Virgil's Aenid; 76, Anchises; 77, Capius; 78, Assaracus; 79, Troas, founder of Troy; 80, Erichthonius; 81, Dardan, King of Phrygia B. C. 1487; 82, Jupiter; 83, Saturnus; 84, Coelus; 85, Ciprius; 86, Chetim; 87, Javan; 88, Japbath; 89, Noahen; 90, Lamech; 91, Methusalem; 92, Enos; 93, Seth; 94, Adda; 95, Duw (God). Welsh historians consider the pedigree authentic. From Marchweithian forward the lines are clearly marked from written records and family tradition, aided by herald bards. The Wynnes, Joneses and Cadwaladers mentioned in this volume are descended from this ancient line—probably the oldest line in America.

Ex-President Grover Cleveland has Wynne blood, being descended from Moses Cleveland, who married Ann, daughter of Edward and Joanna Wynne, at Woburn, England, Sept. 26, 1648. These Wynnes were relatives of Dr. Thomas Wynne.



STONE COFFIN OF LLEWELLEN THE GREAT



THE STORY OF PRINCESS NESTA.

AMONG the many remarkable characters which the principality of Wales has produced, and that they are many and conspicuous the history of the little mountain country plainly attests, there are none in which the spirit, the romance and the dreadful truth of the times enters into more fully, or in which is more clearly limned the conditions of life under which women were compelled to exist in those medieval days, when might made right, and solemn statutes upheld the dreadful custom of *"le droit du seigneur"* with regards to the female wards of the king, than is set forth in the melancholy though brilliant life of the Princess Nesta. That she was also an ancestress of the family makes the chronicles not less interesting, nor less dubiously painful. However, a plain sense of duty renders it incumbent on the author to tell the story as authenticated in the annals of the clan, trusting that the gentle reader will not consider entirely from a twentieth century standpoint the acts of a life which filled its web and woof during the dark and turbulent period of the last decades of the eleventh century.

Princess Nesta was the daughter of Rhys ap Tewdor, a representative of a long line of Welsh kings running back beyond the confines of reliable history, and who was designated by his people as King of South Wales, but was styled by the Normans as Prince of Deheubarth. She was born about the year 1074, and brought up with the king's other children in as much luxury and with as many advantages as the wild and rude manners of the times admitted. All accounts unite in pronouncing her the most beautiful

and accomplished Welsh maiden of the day, and the old bards sing her beauty and perfections in the rude minstrelsy for which the Celts are so famous.

But the Normans were pressing upon her father's domains in ever increasing power, and her early life was passed in the midst of war's alarms and the political intrigues of the times. So in time it occurred that her brave father was killed while storming the fortress of the Norman baron, Bernard of Neufmarche, at Brecon in 1091, and she was taken prisoner and sent by her captors to King William Rufus, son of the Conqueror, while all the lands of her family were confiscated. Her young brother Griffith escaped and fled to Ireland. Thus the Princess Nesta, then a maiden of seventeen years, gifted with a resplendent beauty and every grace which her high lineage and her handsome stalwart race could give in physical charm, and accomplished to the fullest extent with the mental culture which her rude time and clime could bestow, became a ward of the crown of England, along with numbers of other maidens of high degree. She was appointed a maid of honor to the queen. Now the fate of these wards was entirely at the command of the king. They were kept for and bestowed upon the favorites of the court as rewards of merit and favor—given away very much as we in this age would present a horse or a dog to a friend.

Now it so happened that when William Rufus was shot to death while hunting in the New Forest, near Windsor, that his younger brother, Henry I, succeeded him on the English throne. Henry, besides being gifted with great strength of character, a statesmen of renown, indomitable in war and stern and stark at other times, also possessed the sensual and luxurious traits of his cruel and unscrupulous race. On his accession to the power and prerogatives of an absolute sovereign it is not to be wondered at that he did many things which were wrongful and oppressive. Therefore, casting his eyes about the court, the beauty of the Welsh maid of honor attracted his attention; and, in those days for a king to desire was to possess, and the captive Nesta was forced into a union with her sovereign. It is stated that a morganatic marriage was solemnized, but the union lasted but a few years. From this connection was born a son, Henry, who was created Duke of Gloucester, and was afterwards killed in war with the Welsh,

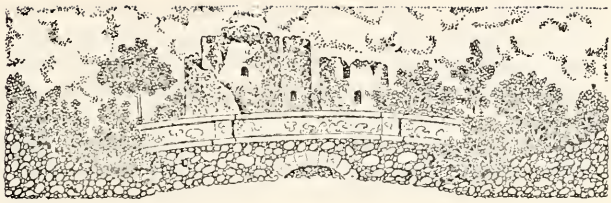
BANNE HARBOR, IRELAND (Now Bannow)

while leading an attack on the island of Mons (Anglesea). This latter Henry had three sons, Meyler, Robert and Henry, who all became famous in later years.

After the downfall of the great family of Montgomery and the confiscation of their vast estates in Wales, King Henry bestowed his ward Nesta upon Gerald Fitz Walter as his wife, and made the new husband Castellan of Pembroke Castle and president of the whole Welsh district of Dyved. To this union were born three sons, William, Maurice, David, and three daughters. Upon the death of Gerald, the exact date of which is unknown, his widow married Stephen de Marisco, Castellan of Abertivy, by whom she bore a son, Robert, who, in connection with his half-brothers, achieved great fame in the career of the family which I am about to relate, and which became a fitting sequel to the great deeds of their Norman and Welsh ancestors.

The first mention which we find in the history of the sons of Gerald and Nesta occurs in an account of the battle of Cardigan, which occurred in 1136. It is described thus: Lady Nesta's brother, Griffyd ap Rhys, whose escape to Ireland has been already mentioned, had returned after the death of Henry I, and, rallying his feudal retainers around him, had reconquered a large part of his ancestral dominions. He had married Gwenllian, sister of Owen and Cadwalader of Gwynedd (Gwynedd means "land of the Wynnes"). During the time Griffyd was absent in North Wales his Norman enemies, led by Maurice of London, made an irruption into his country through the vale of Towy. The heroic Gwenllian, rallying such of the retainers as were at hand, met the invaders in battle, but was defeated, and she herself beheaded at the Castle Kidwelly by her savage captor. It was an execrable act even for that savage time, and led to swift retribution. Her husband and brothers gathered their forces and advanced, while all the Normans—including the sons of Gerald with the Pembrokeshire men—rallied to meet the storm. The battle was fought at Cardigan. The Normans were driven, a helpless mass of fugitives, to the bridge which still spans the Towy. The bridge broke under them and great numbers were drowned. The young Geraldines, however, escaped; but it was in such sanguinary warfare that their natures were molded for the greater events of their lives still to come.

LISMORE CASTLE, IRELAND



THE MONTGOMERIES.

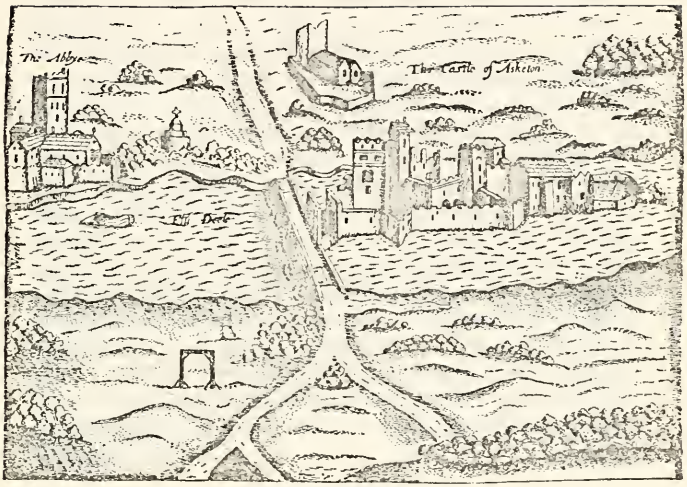
IN READING the chapter in this book devoted especially to the Geraldines, it will be noticed that Maurice Fitzgerald of Wales was wedded to Aline, daughter of Arnulph de Montgomery of Pembroke. As the Wynne family trace their descent through the offspring of this couple, a few words might be said of the illustrious family whose name heads this chapter. The Montgomeries were of Norman origin, intermixed with French, and at the time of the invasion of England by the Conqueror in 1056, they were among the noblest and most influential members of the noblesse of Normandy. The head of the house at that time was Roger, Count of Ponthieu and Alencon. Imbued with that same enterprising and adventurous spirit common to his countrymen, Count Roger brought his retainers to the duke's standard, and so passed over into England. He took part in the battle of Hastings, and in all the subsequent military operations which resulted in the fixing of Norman supremacy north of the British channel.

As a recompense for his great services, and for the distribution of the great barons at strategic points where they could aid the king in governing his subjects, William I bestowed upon Count Roger the earldoms of Shrewsbury and Arundel. As his possessions were on the borderland between England and Wales, he was known as a Lord Marcher. He established himself at Shrewsbury, opposite the Welsh land of Powys, and there with his wife Mabel he raised up a numerous family of sons and daughters. Some of them went abroad; some went into the church; and four, especially, have a very important place in the history of Wales.

These were Robert, Hugh, Arnulph and Sybil. Hugh followed the Severn valley and the Towy, conquering Ceredigion and threatening Dyved. Arnulph, on the other hand, crossed the hills in the valley of Cleddau and took possession of the south of Dyved. To secure possession of these fair portions of the "garden of Wales," castles sprang up thickly; among others, those of Carew and Pembroke. The power of the Montgomery family now extended from Shrewsbury, across Plinlimmon, into the extreme southwest part of Wales.

The sister, Sybil, married Fitz Hamon, Earl of Gloucester, whose loyalty to the cause of William had been liberally rewarded with license to take as much Welsh land as he could hold. So he rapidly subjugated the rich lands of Gwent and Morganuwg, and the whole of Glamorgan, from the Castle of Cardiff on the east to the Castle of Centig on the west. Subject to him further west were other adventurers in the vale of Neath, and the country around Kidwelly—joining at last the territories of Arnulph and Hugh. Hugh lost his life while repelling an invasion of Norwegians upon the island of Mons. In 1099 the Red King allowed the other brother, Robert, called Beselme, to succeed Hugh as Earl of Shrewsbury. So he came over from Normandy. He was a most able and energetic chieftain, and he straightway began to plan the upbuilding of a western kingdom with Shrewsbury as the capital. Behind it Welsh princes and Norman earls were to be the subjects of its lord, and he was to be in close alliance with the kings of Ireland. And the daring dream did not fall far short of success. Robert stood high above all the Normans of Wales; his dominions, either under himself or his brother Arnulph, included half of Wales and a large slice of English soil. He was a politic man, and won the Welsh, who looked to him as to their own princes, as one who "would make the land glad with freedom." He formed an alliance with Griffydd ap Conan, who was glad to have the stout earl between him and the king. Everywhere the castles were strengthened and the petty Welsh princes placated. Arnulph, who had married a daughter of Murtagh, a petty king of Ireland, received many recruits from across the channel.

Upon the death of the Red King his younger brother, Henry, grasped the scepter, but his elder brother, Robert, Duke of Normandy, also claimed the throne, and levied an army to invade



ASKEATON CASTLE, IRELAND

England. Henry called upon the Montgomeries for their feudal aid, but they held aloof, thinking to profit by the dissensions of the royal house. But when Henry succeeded in buying his brother off and had got the Norman army safely off the island, the peril of the Montgomeries reached an acute stage. The king summoned the brothers to his court at Exeter at Easter, 1102, and on their refusal to appear he marched against them at the head of sixty thousand men. He conquered Arundel and Tickhill, and invested the great fortress of Bridgenorth. But this was not easy to take, and the season was passing away. So Henry proceeded to accomplish by guile what he could not accomplish by force. By extravagant largesses of money, and promises of the lands of the enemy, he finally detached the Welsh allies, and thus placed the Montgomeries between two fires. Recognizing the inevitable, the rebels submitted, and both Robert and Arnulph went into exile, while their estates were forfeited and divided up into numerous fiefs subject to the crown. Had this house been able to withstand the king's might at this time and further consolidated their power the whole history of Wales and England might have been vastly different. But having been thus forced to transfer their activities and energy to continental politics, they acquired such renown that a chronicler of the time calls upon King Henry and all England to rejoice because they had been forced to leave Wales and the Severn valley. It is some satisfaction to know that the Welsh princes who treacherously broke their pledges to the Montgomeries did not profit by their acts, both of them being flung into English prisons and their domains given to Normans or their Welsh rivals.

WELSH NOTES.

Dynevor was occupied by the Normans for a short time, but was for long the fortress of the Welsh until the last great battle, wherein Lord Mortimer and Duke Gloucester crushed the South Wales warriors and killed the last Llewellyn at Builth. A hundred and fifty years later it held out against the legions of Owen Glendower, the last of the Welsh princes who tried to free their country. The present Lord Dynevor is a lineal descendant, and still bears the Ravens of Rhys as his motto.

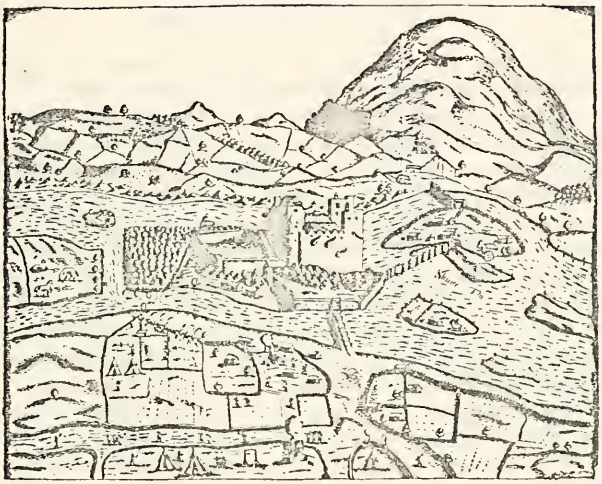
Sir Rhys ap Thomas, of Carmarthen, was the most influential supporter of the Earl of Richmond, and the former's Welsh troops did much to win the day at Bosworth battle, and it is recorded that Sir Rhys' own arm struck down the guilty Richard III, and made possible the fulfillment of the old propheey that a Welshman should unite the two countries and sit upon the throne.

At Kidwelly Castle the Lady Gwenllian, wife of Griffith ap Rhys, during the absence of her husband, led her forces in defense against the attack of the Normans under Maurice de Londres in the twelfth century. She was defeated and captured, and beheaded by her captor on his return to the castle. It was an execrable act even for that savage time.

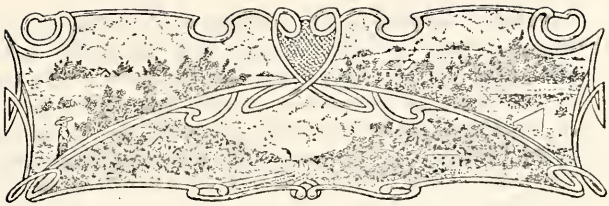
Cenarth Castle was located some distance from Pembroke. It was the castle of Gerald de Windsor, made famous by the event wherein Owen ap Cadogan with his wild Welsh tribesmen stormed it to get possession of Lady Nesta, wife of De Windsor.

At Llechryd Bridge Rhys ap Tewdor, supported by his South Welsh subjects, overthrew the North Welsh and Powys forces of Cadogan ap Bleddyn, the slain bodies choking the current of the river Teify.

At Dogmael, a little below Cardigan, is a monastery founded by William the Norman. Here was a sanguinary fight between Rhys ap Tewdor and Einion, one of his subjects. The latter, defeated, fled to Fitz Hamon at Glamorgan, whom he incited against Rhys, the result being the defeat and death of the latter, and the capture of his daughter, Lady Nesta, who was turned over to the wardship of Henry I and circumstantially led to her union with Gerald de Windsor. Nesta spent her early life in Cardigan Castle.



CAHIR CASTLE, IRELAND

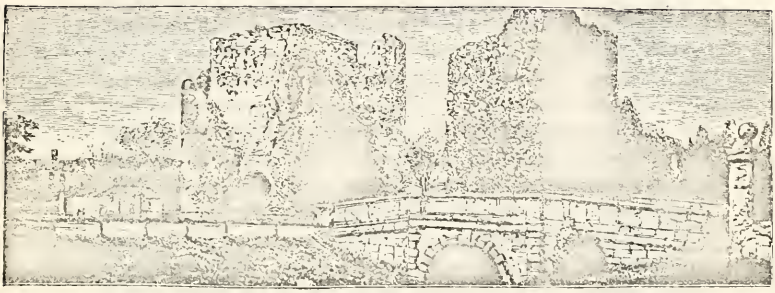


THE INVASION OF IRELAND.

THE invasion of Ireland by the Anglo-Normans differs in great measure from other invasions and conquests in that it did not represent any national movement of armies or peoples, but stands generally as an enterprise conducted by the members of a single family. It is a striking renaissance of the remarkable exploits of the De Hautevilles already detailed in this volume, and, strange to say, the leaders of the new movement are direct descendants of the same family who accomplished so much on the shores of the Mediterranean. Through the union of the Welsh princess, Nesta, with the Norman noble this remarkable woman became the ancestress of nearly all of those bold spirits who conquered one of the fairest domains washed by the waters of the Atlantic, and built up for themselves vast feudal sovereignties equal to any in the then known world. Of these the Fitzgeralds, Carews, Barrys, Cogans, Fitz Stephens and Fitz Henrys were most prominent, though in process of time the Fitz Clares, the De Montmorencies, Bourkes and De Courcies were amalgamated by marital ties. Conspicuous among these knights and adventurers was one who though not himself a knight, but a priest and the self-appointed chronicler of the rest, Gerald de Barri—better known as Gerald of Wales, or from his author name, Giraldus Cambriensis—who was the grandson of Nesta, through her daughter, Angareta. To him we are indebted for a large amount of information touching the family and the events. This author is, indeed, a captivating figure. With his half-Welsh, half-Norman blood; with the nimble, excitable, distinctly Celtic vein constantly discernible in him; with a love of fighting which could hardly have

been exceeded by the doughtiest of the knights, his cousins and brothers; with a pen that seems to fly like an arrow across the page; with a conceit which knows neither stint nor limit; he is the most entertaining, the most vividly alive of chroniclers; no historian certainly in any rigid sense of the word, but the first, as he was also unquestionably the chief and prince, of war correspondents.

There was no lack of motives for this invasion, outside of the greed of the Norman nature, and the dominant characteristic of that enterprising race to seize whatever belonged to another. The Irish Church was viewed by the Popes as schismatic. Henry I had obtained years before a Bull from Hadrian IV sanctioning the conquest of Ireland "to the honor of God and the welfare of the land." But it was left to an Irishman fourteen years later to open the door, and call in the foreigner to the undoing of his country's freedom. Dermot McMurrough, King of Leinster, having foully wronged a neighboring chieftain, he complained to Roderick O'Conner, his overlord, and in the war Dermot was driven from the country. He passed over into Wales and enlisted the favor of Robert Clare, Earl of Pembroke, known as "Strongbow," and Maurice Fitz Gerald. To the former he offered the hand of his daughter Eva in marriage and the succession to the Kingdom of Leinster. In order to give the expedition a reasonable semblance of twelfth century legitimacy he visited Henry II and procured a quasi-approval of the enterprise. Clare secured the Bourkes, De Courceys and others, while Maurice enlisted his family relationship, which were considerable and powerful. Robert Fitz Stephen led the advance guard, supported by several of his kinsmen. He was a son of Lady Nesta. His force consisted of thirty mail-clad men-at-arms and about 360 archers and foot soldiers, the flower of the youth of Wales. He landed near Wexford in 1170, and was joined by Dermot with his wild clansmen. An assault on Wexford was successful. The first invader to be wounded was Robert de Barri, a grandson of Nesta, who was struck by a stone while mounting the ladders. The town and territory were granted to Fitz Stephen and Maurice Fitz Gerald by the Irish chief. The allies marching northward took the country of Ossory. These successes served to unite the Irish natives, and Roderick, the dominant king of the island, brought



MAYNOOTH CASTLE, IRELAND

such a force to the field as to practically surround Fitz Stephen and Dermot. The latter entrenched themselves at a point near Ferns, and proceeded to negotiate. In a speech to his followers at this time Fitz Stephen said: "We derive our descent, originally, in part from the blood of the Trojans!" referring to a genealogical tradition that the family of Other were descended from Aeneas through the De Medicis. A peace was concluded on the basis of Dermot receiving the kingship of Leinster.

Soon after Maurice Fitz Gerald arrived with a considerable force, landing on the island of Bannow, near Wexford. By reference to genealogical table it will be seen that Maurice was a half-brother to Fitz Stephen, and as he is an immediate ancestor of our family it might be well to at least describe his personal appearance: "He was a man of dignified aspect and modest bearing; of a ruddy complexion and good features. He was of middle height—neither tall nor short. He was wise and moderate, and much more anxious to be good than to appear good. In war he was intrepid, and second to no man in valor; but he did not run heedless into danger, and, though prudent in attack, was resolute in defense. He was sober, modest, chaste, constant, firm and faithful; a man not without fault, but not stained with any great crime." Upon the arrival of Maurice and his forces Dermot assembled his own army, and the two marched upon Dublin, leaving Fitz Stephen engaged in building a fort for the better protection of Wexford. This place is still known as Carrach Castle. The city of Dublin and adjoining territory were quickly subdued, and Fitz Stephen, in turn, relieved Limerick, which was besieged by the Irish. The ambition of Dermot being fired by these successes, he offered Maurice and Fitz Stephen his two daughters in marriage if they would assist him in invading Connaught. As they were already married, he renewed the same offer to Richard of Pembroke. The earl, who had before held back from the enterprise, now became interested and sent over a considerable force under his lieutenant, Raymond le Gros, who was the son of Maurice Fitzgerald's elder brother, William. Raymond possessed all the qualities of a great general, and the wonderful success of the Normans in Ireland was largely attributable to his talents. He landed near Waterford, and engaging the enemy, quickly scattered them; and, being joined soon after by Earl Richard and

his forces, the city was stormed and taken. The city of Dublin having revolted, the combined forces of the earl, Raymond, Maurice and Fitz Stephen invested the place, and after a short siege a successful assault, headed by Milo de Cogan, a nephew of Maurice, was made and the capital captured. Milo was made governor of the place on account of his great deeds. After this the county of Meath was overrun.

So great had been this initial success of the family leaders in Ireland, and so much territory had they acquired, that envious persons spread abroad and carried to King Henry II such reports as induced the belief that the adventurers were setting up an independent sovereignty and that they would be able shortly to defy the king himself. The latter, allowing himself to be influenced by these reports, made proclamation interdicting the landing of any supplies of men and material in Ireland, and commanding the Geraldines to return to England under pain of forfeiting their estates and being adjudged rebels. In this exigency Raymond was sent by his relatives to see the king and set the matter straight, and proffer all territories conquered to the king. Pending the result of Raymond's mission Dermot died and Earl Richard assumed the succession of his rights. An attack was made by Danes on Dublin, but was repulsed by Milo de Cogan and his brother Richard. (It is supposed that the name Cogan is the same as the Welsh Gwygan or Gwyn, or later, Wynn.)

But Dublin was again invested by the Irish, Richard, Maurice and Raymond, who had returned, being in command; and Fitz Stephen was likewise besieged at Carragh by a large host of enemies. Hearing of Fitz Stephen's strait, the Dublin Geraldines, as a result of a determined sortie, defeated and scattered their enemies. In this action Meyler, a nephew, and Gerald and Alexander, sons of Maurice, distinguished themselves. Thereupon the army marched to the relief of Fitz Stephen, who had, however, surrendered before they reached him.

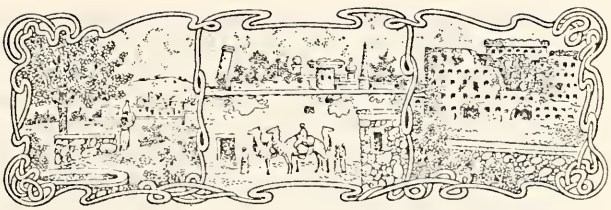
However, the limits of our present work will not allow us to continue to detail the progress of the conquest of Ireland. The king having relented in his judgment, and having arranged his French affairs, passed over into Ireland, and proceeded to adjust the affairs there. He brought a large army, quite sufficient to overawe both the Normans and the natives, and all parties

CONWAY CASTLE

hastened to do obeisance. Fitz Stephen was released, and his possessions restored; but in the main he deprived the Geraldines of the fruits of their valor and set some court favorites over them. Their natural talents for leadership quickly brought them to the front again, however, and we find Maurice, and his nephews, Griffith, brother of Raymond, Walter de Barri, Meyler Fitz Henry, Ralph Fitz Stephen, and others, rescuing the governor of Dublin from an Irish ambuscade. The king becoming embroiled with his rebellious sons a little later, recalled most of his lieutenants and troops, and turned Ireland over to the Geraldines, with Raymond as military chief. He retained this office until recalled to Wales by the death of his father, William Fitzgerald, and Hervey Montmorency took his place. This latter captain proving incompetent, Raymond was sent for, and, having received his share of his father's estate, he equipped a large reinforcement, with which he speedily relieved Waterford, Wexford and other invested points. Afterwards he espoused Basilia, the daughter of Earl Richard Strongbow, but on the very day after his marriage he was called to lead his army to the relief of Meath and the territories adjacent. In the short peace which prevailed after these energetic movements the Geraldines became more closely united by the marriage of Hervey Montmorency with Nesta, daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald; and Earl Richard's daughter, Alina, with William, eldest son of Maurice Fitzgerald. Maurice himself, who had gone back to Wales to reside, was induced to return to Ireland, and was given the earldom of Offaly with Wicklow Castle as a hereditary fief. Meyler was given the province on the frontier of the Pale.

The Irish Prince of Limerick having rebelled against the Norman government, Raymond led a force against them. His advance guard coming to the river Shannon, David Welsh, a nephew of Raymond, crossed alone to test the ford, and coming back, he and Meyler recrossed almost alone and were attacked by a strong force of Irish who had come up. Raymond, however, coming up with the main body, dashed across, and the city was quickly taken. Raymond was stout (hence his name Le Gros), was a little above the middle height; his hair was yellow and curly, and he had large, round eyes. His nose was prominent, his countenance high-colored; cheerful and pleasant. He was prudent and temperate, capable

of great endurance and much beloved by his comrades. Meyler, his cousin, on the other hand, was of a dark complexion, with black eyes and a stern and piercing look; was below middle height, but of great strength. He was daring and adventurous, and shrank from no enterprise either singly or in company. Among other Geraldines who distinguished themselves at this time we gather the names of Robert de Barri, Raymond of Kantitune and Raymond Fitz Hugh, who were all killed during the first years of the occupation; Milo de Cogan, the first to come over; Robert Fitz Henry, brother of Meyler. David Welsh, the one above mentioned, was also killed a little later.



THE GERALDINES.

THE death of Earl Richard left Ireland in charge of Raymond until the king appointed a Fitz Aldelm, who on his arrival conceived a dislike to the Geraldines and tried on all occasions to depress them. Maurice Fitzgerald died Sept. 1, 1177, at Wexford, and was buried in the Abbey of Grey Friars there. Soon after the governor was recalled, and the king gave Fitz Stephen and Milo all of the kingdom of Munster. Five years later Milo and his son-in-law, Ralph Fitz Stephen, were treacherously murdered by a band of Irish outlaws. A rebellion succeeding, Raymond marched thither and restored order. Soon after Richard de Cogan, Milo's brother, Philip de Barri, Fitz Stephen's nephew, Gerald de Barri, the author (Giraldus), and brother of Robert de Barri, arrived, from Wales and assisted in restoring the fortunes of the Geraldines. Hervey de Montmoreney, tired with the trials of the turbulent times and left a widower by the death of Nesta, daughter of Maurice, returned to England and became a monk of Canterbury, endowing the church with all his possessions in Waterford and Wexford. At this time there flourished in Wicklow, Wexford and Kildare counties William, Gerald and Alexander, sons of Maurice Fitzgerald; in Munster were the Cogans, the sons of Fitz Stephen—Alexander and Giraldus; at Waterford was Robert de Barri, younger son of Philip, who held possessions in Leinster and Desmond, besides both Raymond of Kantitune and Raymond Fitz Hugh. Raymond le Gros and his brother Griffyth were established in Leinster. Altogether upwards of thirty Geraldines were enfeoffed in South Ireland. Then Hugh de Lacy, the governor, was recalled, and more trouble came to them. However, the new governor proved so incompetent that De

Lacy was recalled the next winter. Among his acts were to detach Meyler from Kildare and locate him in Lex (now Queens county), the extreme west side of Leinster, for the purpose of guarding the frontier, and built him a castle at Tahmel. Meyler married a niece of the governor. In 1185 Prince John, son of Henry II, came to Ireland and took charge of the country; our relative, Giraldus, now Archdeacon of Canterbury, acting as his secretary. John only stayed eight months. He returned as king twenty-five years later and ousted the De Lacys, who had become predominant. Within this time we find our family had done very well for themselves. Maurice's descendants had become the Earls of Kildare and Desmond; William Fitzgerald, his brother, had possessed Kerry; indeed, as time went on the lordship of the Desmond-Fitzgeralds grew larger and larger, until it covered as much ground as many a small European kingdom. Nor was this all —the White Knight, the Knight of Glyn and the Knight of Kerry were all three Fitzgeralds, all descended from the same root, and all owned large tracts of country. The position of the Geraldines of Kildare was predominant. In later times their great keep at Maynouth dominated the whole Pale, while their followers swarmed everywhere, each man with a G embroidered upon his breast in token of his allegiance. The elder son of Gerald de Windsor inherited his father's Welsh possessions, and William's eldest son, Odo, succeeded him; later through intermarriage with the Carews (Careys) he became the ancestor of both the Welsh and Irish branches of that family. David, the third son of Gerald de Windsor, entered the church and became Bishop of St. David, the metropolitan diocese of Wales. At his death Giraldus was elected to succeed him, but having incurred the displeasure of the king, was not allowed to assume the office. He was one of the few learned men of the times, having gone through the University of Paris, both as student and afterwards as teacher. He refused the bishopric of Bangor. When Richard Coeur d' Leon departed to the crusades, Giraldus, in conjunction with the Bishop of Ely, were appointed as administrators of the kingdom. He was again elected Bishop of St. David, but because the king believed that a Welshman at the head of that see would be dangerous to English supremacy, he was again refused. In 1215 he was again offered the place, but declined on account of age. He

CATHEDRAL OF ST. DAVID, WALES

died in 1223. Philip de Barri, his nephew, succeeded him as Archdeacon of Brecknock.

For many years the history of Ireland is a dead level waste of commonplace events—for that day. The Normans became much Irishized by contact with the natives, and many intermarriages of the two races occurred, though forbidden by statute. The viceroys were usually petty English princelings who rarely came to the island, and the backbone of the country was the great families developed from the Geraldines and their great rivals, the Butlers of Ormond. So it ran along until the invasion of Ireland by Bruce in 1315. The Scottish chief all but won the island from Britain, and had it not been for the stern constancy and indomitable fighting quality of Desmonds and Kildares—the old Fitzgerald blood—the history of the British Isles might read far different to-day. Edward Bruce was himself descended from Strongbow and Dermot McMurrough, but he was defeated and killed by descendants of the old associates of these leaders in a fierce battle at Dundalk.

"Scrambling forward" is what researchers of Irish history designate the period up to the war of the "Roses." Many times the Norman element was almost overwhelmed by the natives, and the boundaries of the Pale became narrower and narrower. The Duke of York was banished to Ireland in honorable exile, and at the birth of his son George, the luckless Duke of Clarence, the Earl of Desmond acted as his sponsor. His residence here stood him in good stead, as most of the Geraldines upheld the Yorkist party in the civil war which shortly followed. The Earl of Kildare and his troops assisted in winning the bloody field of Towton, which restored the family of York. The Earl of Ormond, their great rival, was taken and beheaded, and much of his estates in Ireland became the spoil of the Fitzgeralds. This left them in complete control for nearly a century. Even after the recrudescence of the Lancastrian dynasty in the Tudors the family maintained its ascendency. The greatest leader of this epoch was Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare, called by his followers Geroit Mor, or Gerald the Great, who as deputy from 1480, under five successive kings and during a period of thirty-three years, "reigned" until his death in 1513. He was the most important chief governor who ruled Ireland upon thorough-going Irish prin-

ciples. "A mighty man of stature, full of honor and courage." "Princely and religious in his words and judgments" is the report of the "Annals of the Four Masters." "His name awed his enemies more than his army," says Camden. "In hys warres hee used a retehless (reckless) kynde of diligence, or headye carelessness," is another report. Although he espoused the cause of the pretenders against Henry VII, and was imprisoned a year in England, he was released and reinstated, although Sir James Ormond was given the place of Lord Treasurer instead of Baron Portlester, a Geraldine, who had held it for thirty-eight years. Frequent outbreaks occurred with the Butlers. In one of these, where friends sought to patch up a truce, a hole had to be sawed in the door of the Chapter House so that the two chiefs could shake hands. The rival war cries of these factions, "Croom-a-boo" and "Butler-a-boo," were solemnly prohibited by act of Parliament in 1494. It is recorded that the English Council reported to the king "that all Ireland cannot govern this man." The king retorted, "Then this man shall govern all Ireland," and he withdrew his commissioners accordingly. He was a patron of art and science, and did much in connection with his kindred to advance civilization in the island. The Great Earl was slain in 1513 in a skirmish with one of the chiefs of Offaly.

He was succeeded as deputy by his son Gerald, also called "Great." For some years he followed the trend of his father's policy, and did much to advance the English cause, but he failed to read aright the changing order of things. Henry VII was dead and Henry VIII was engaged in his famous struggle with the papacy, which exercised much influence on his political policy. Earl Gerald was in attendance on the king at the famous meeting of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, and like his father wedded a near relation of Henry. But his power made him incautious; he incurred the enmity of Wolsey, and was spied upon and hounded by the Butlers, who were related to Queen Anna Boleyn; he was accused by the latter of corresponding with the king's foreign enemies, and in 1534 he was committed to the Tower. He seemed to have had a foreboding of evil, as he had appointed his son Thomas as vice-deputy, and had removed the artillery from Dublin Castle to Maynouth and other fortresses of his own. Wolsey denounced him as "King Kildare, who reigned rather than ruled

BETTYS-Y-COED, WALES

DOLWYDDELEN CASTLE, WALES

in Ireland." He died within a few months of confinement and from effects of a wound. A false report sent to Ireland that "the earl had been cut shorter, as his issue should be," set the whole Pale aflame.

The young Lord Thomas, only twenty-one—hot-tempered, undisciplined and brimful of the pride of his race—at once roused his subjects to rebellion. Galloping up to the Council House with a hundred and fifty Geraldines at his heels, he cast the Sword of State upon the table in front of the astonished councillors, and declared himself the foe of the king. The latter dispatched an army to the scene, which, forming a junction with the Butler faction, laid siege to the Earl's fortress of Maynooth, believed in Ireland to be impregnable. But the English had brought over some heavy artillery and a breach was effected. Whether the place was taken by treachery or fair fighting is uncertain, but the garrison was butchered to a man. This "Pardon of Maynooth" is still mentioned as an equivalent for murder. The rebellion collapsed. Lord Thomas was taken and executed, along with five of his uncles; two, apparently, without any proof of guilt. A child, Gerald, afterwards the eleventh earl, was the only scion of this branch of the ancient family left alive. He was carried by his aunt, Mary O'Connor, into the wilds of Offaly and from thence smuggled to France. Lord Grey, the king's deputy, overran Cork, broke down the castles of the Barrys and Munster Geraldines, and effectively ruined the family.

Even Lord Grey, himself, who had served the king so well, but was related to the Geraldines, was charged by the Butlers with trying to shield the family, and was executed by the vindictive order of Henry himself. The eclipse of the Kildares brought the next branch of the Geraldines into prominence. The Earl of Desmond was invited to London and every effort was made by the king to bind his house to royal policy. A state paper of the times says: "The winning of the Earl of Desmond was the winning of the rest of Munster with small charges." Under the brief reign of Mary the young Earl of Kildare was restored to his honors and regained his lands.

In the reign of Elizabeth the great Shane O'Neill ran his great career, during which he subjected half of Ireland to his rule, and harassed a large part of the remainder with his forays. He stands

in history as the last great Irish feudal chief; but he was also a Geraldine, his grandmother having been sister of the Earl of Kildare. Morris in his history speaks thus of him: "He possessed, in the very highest degree, the excellences and defects of the genuine Celt; his veins were full of Geraldine blood, but he was a great Irishman in his essential character."

In the few years following 1566 the Desmond branch of the family were to undergo great trials. The honors and lands of the Desmonds had been inherited by Gerald, the thirteenth earl; they carried with them the suzerainty of nearly a third of Munster, and the allegiance of clans and septs of Irishry from the plains of Cork and Limerick to the Kerry ranges. Now the feuds between the Desmonds and Butlers had never ceased, despite many family alliances; they were mostly questions of titles and ownership, and therefore exclusively one for the lawyers. The queen summoned both the earls, Ormond and Desmond, to appear before her for the adjudication of their claims. The two earls were stepson and stepfather. But Ormond had the advantage of being related to the queen through her mother, Anna Boleyn, and Desmond had not his reputation of absolute loyalty to the crown. Desmond was forced to turn all his rights over to the crown. His brother, Sir John, whom he had left in control of his lands, was also sent to the Tower. It is small wonder that the family following should have resented these acts; and under Sir James Fitzmaurice, a cousin of the earl, they rose as one man. And, strange to say, many of the Butlers joined them, regarding the confiscation as an act of tyranny which might act as a precedent against them. For two years war was carried on, and finally a compromise settlement was effected, Fitzmaurice agreeing to leave the country and Desmond being reinstated in most of his domains.

In 1579 the last great rebellion of the Desmonds broke out. Fitzmaurice, going from court to court in Europe, had received pledges of support from Spain and the Pope, and landed in Kerry with a few hundred soldiers. All the Geraldines rose in revolt, and a sanguinary war raged for four years, involving more than half of Ireland. Unfortunately for the rebels, Fitzmaurice, who was a man of great ability, was killed in a skirmish the first year. The war partook of the most savage guerrilla character; the land became a desert; devastation was everywhere. Finally

GWYDIR CASTLE, WALES

numbers prevailed, and the Earl of Desmond, driven to bay in Kerry, was killed in battle, surrounded by hundreds of his devoted kindred to the last. His immense personal domains—some half million of acres—was parceled out among English "undertakers," and colonists from England were put in possession. Among those who were thus favored were Edmund Spenser, the poet, and Sir Walter Raleigh. It is said Raleigh first introduced potatoes into Ireland by planting them upon the ground thus obtained. The rebellion crushed, a bloody vengeance was exacted. Desmond's brothers were taken and executed—Sir John Fitzgerald at Cork and Sir James at Askeaton. The Earl of Kildare was sent to die in the Tower, along with Desmond's son, a feeble boy, with the extinguishing of whose sickly tenure of life the direct heirs of the Munster house were extinguished. The whole south of Ireland became a reeking shambles; what sword and rape and torch had spared famine came in to complete.

In 1596 another great revolution broke out in Ireland—again headed by a blood relative of the family, though himself mainly Irish. Hugh O'Neil, Earl of Tyrone, and nephew of Shane O'Neil, before mentioned, had been kept as hostage at the English court since boyhood. He was reared in English ways, which he seemed to assimilate so completely that Queen Elizabeth revived the earldom of Tyrone and, bestowing it upon Hugh, sent him home. For many years Hugh was loyal, and his followers joined in putting down the Desmonds—his relatives. But the bad government at Dublin, and the favoritism shown to English adventurers soured him, and his remonstrances to the queen passing unheeded, he took up arms in defense of his rights. His sister had married the head of the O'Donnels, and the two great clans were united on the field for the first time in all history. The war lasted for six years with varying success, and was finally settled by compromise, the earl retaining his title and lands, but renouncing his Irish headship of the great sept of O'Neils. At the end Elizabeth was told that she "reigned over ashes and dead carcasses."

The after career of these leaders may be briefly told, and here our tale of the Geraldines in Ireland will end. After the death of Elizabeth and the accession of James I, Hugh and his brother-in-law, O'Donnel, attended court, where they were received with favor and the latter was raised to the peerage under the title of

Earl of Tyrconnell. Many changes were introduced into Ireland, and English law everywhere prevailed. Some charges of treason were trumped up against these great proprietors, their lands were declared forfeited, and they fled to France. Three millions of acres of their lands were devoted to the "plantation" of Scotch and English settlers, and thus was formed the nucleus of the present Protestant population of Ulster.

NOTES ON GERALDINES.

An instance of the despotic sway of Gerald, eighth Earl of Kildare, is found in the following incident: One of his daughters was married to a De Burke, and complained to her father of mistreatment at the hands of her husband. The father called his troops, state and private, and invaded the domains of his son-in-law, whom he defeated at the battle of Knocktow, leaving seven thousand of the Irish dead on the field. All the territories of De Burke were taken over by the victor.

Lord Surrey, son of the victor of Flodden Field, was a grandson of the ninth Earl of Kildare.

Ariosto, in *Orlando Furioso,* Canto X, Stanzas 87-88, says of the Fitzgeralds:

"Sono due squadre e il conte di Childera
Mena la prima; e il conte d Desmonda
Da fieri mondi ha tratta la seconda.
Nello stendardo, il prino ha un pino ardente;
L 'altro nel bianco una vermiglia banda."

Two of the daughters of the ninth Earl of Kildare were married to Irish chiefs, O'Connor and O'Carroll, in defiance of law, and he was looked upon as suzerain by all the wild tribes from the ranges of Ulster to the far hills of Kerry.

Gerald Mor, the eighth Earl of Kildare, married Elizabeth St. John, the cousin of Henry VII.

Maurice Fitzgerald was appointed by Henry II the second Governor of Ireland, after Strongbow's death.

The direct descendants of Maurice Fitzgerald were Earls of Desmond, Barons of Offaly, Earls of Kildare, Dukes of Leinster, Knights of Glyn, White Knight, Knight of the Valley, Knight of Rhodes. The Fitzgeralds of Kerry were Barons of Decius, Seneschals of Innokilly, Knights of Kerry. In Tipperary and Waterford were Fitzgeralds as Barons of Coshmore and Cosh-

Genealogy of the Descendants of Princess Nesta, of Wales

- **William Fitzgerald, Castellan of Pembroke**
  - Odo* Fitzgerald, ancestors of the Carews of Wales
  - Raymond, le Gros, who married Basilia, sister of Earl Richard de Clare (Strongbow)
  - Griffyth
  - a daughter, married ... and had { David Welch, killed at siege of Limerick
- **David, Bishop of St. Davids, Wales**
- **Maurice Fitzgerald, mar. Alice, dau. of Arnulf de Montgomery, Earl of Pembroke**
  - William Fitzgerald, married Aline, daughter of Earl Strongbow
  - Gerald Fitzgerald, settled in Leinster, Ireland
  - Alexander Fitzgerald, settled in Leinster, Ireland
  - Nesta, married to Lord Hervey de Montmorency
- **Angarrard, married as 2nd wife William de Barri**
  - Walter de Barri,* killed in Wales
  - Robert de Barri
  - Phillip de Barri
    - Robert de Barri, the younger
    - Phillip de Barri, Archdeacon of Brecknock
  - Sylvester Giraldus Cambriensis, (Author) Archdeacon of Canterbury
- **Momea, married to Lord de Crogan**
  - Milo de Crogan, his daughter married Ralph Fitz Stephen
  - Richard de Crogan

Stephen de Marisco*—Princess Nesta,* daughter of Rhys ap Tudor Prince of South Wales—Gerald de Windsor*, Castellan of Pembroke
Castellan of Abertivy

- **Robert Fitz Stephen, 1st Norman invader of Ireland**
  - Ralph Fitz Stephen, who married a daughter of Milo de Crogan
  - Marduke Fitz Stephen, who died young at Cork, Ireland
- **Henry I,* King of England, had an ill. son by Nesta, daughter of Rhys ap Tudor, named Henry Fitz Henry***
  - Meyler Fitz Henry, mar. a neice of Hugh de Lacy
  - Robert Fitz Henry, died in Leinster, Ireland
  - Henry Fitz Henry

Note—All the above except those marked with a star took part in the several expeditions of the Norman conquest of Ireland, in reign of Henry II of England

bride. The Villers, Earls of Jersey, intermarried with them in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and were created Earls of Grandison. The Fitz Gibbons were branches of the Fitzgeralds, present head Earl of Clare.

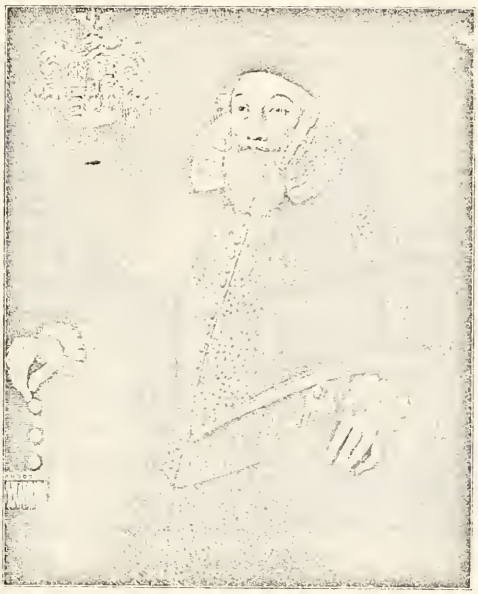
Raymond, son of William Fitzgerald, had a son, Maurice, from whom his descendants have been named Fitz Maurice. Earl of Kerry is one of the branches; as, also, the present head is Marquis of Landsdowne. The Carews were also descended from William Fitzgerald, through Odo, his son. The head of the family seems to have remained in Wales. Odo married a daughter of Richard Fitz Tancred, Constable of Haverfordwest, who was a son of Tancred of Bawdry, Constable of Haverfordwest. Gerald, an older brother of Odo, was slain when a young man. Raymond, the youngest son, carried his fortunes to Ireland. The Castle of Carew commands one side of the neck of the peninsula of Pembroke. William inherited the castle and fief, hence the name. The Fitz-Maurices were Barons of Lixnaw, Viscounts of Clan-Maurice, and Earls of Shelbourne. One of the Carews married a daughter of Robert Fitz Stephen.

The Irish Wynnes were Barons of Hedley. The name Wynne was Irishized into O'Maolgaoithe or Mulgeehy.

Commanding the side of the neck of Pembroke peninsula, opposite Carew Castle, is located Manorbier Castle, the seat of De Barri, who married Angharad, daughter of the elder Gerald. Here was the birthplace of our author, Giraldus, and the other Barrys famous in Irish history. They held large demesnes in Cork and Waterford. Some of the family are now called Mc-David. The Barrys were Barons of Olethaun, Viscount of Buttevant and Earls of Barry. Walter de Barri, brother of the historian, was on one occasion warned in a dream not to take part in a certain expedition. Not heeding it, he was slain the next day.

Adam de Montgomerie's son, Edmund, married Elizabeth, sister of Lady Nesta.

Offaly, given to Maurice Fitzgerald, comprises a great part of Kings, Queens and Kildare counties of the present day. The head of the family, established at the great Castle of Maynooth, only sixteen miles west of Dublin, practically separated the capital from the rest of the island and gave him paramount political influence.



SIR JOHN WYNNE OF GWYDIR

WYNNESTAYE, WALES

David, the third son of Nesta and Gerald, went into the church, and rose to become Bishop of St. David, the metropolitan see of Wales, as Canterbury is of England, and wielded a mighty influence upon the destiny of Wales. He served from 1145 to his death in 1176.

Another branch of the family in Ireland were the De Cogans, who were descended from a daughter of Angharad, Gerald's daughter. Their descendants exist to this day in Munster.

Of Nesta's son by Henry I, it may be said that he was killed while leading a Norman invasion of the island of Mons (now Anglesea). His half-brother, Robert Fitz Stephen, was at the same time wounded, but escaped. Fitz Henry left a son, Henry, who was father of Meyler, Robert and Henry, all of whom figure in Irish history.

Hervey de Montmorency, who married a daughter of Maurice Fitzgerald, was a member of the princely house of Montmorency in France. This family is mentioned beginning with Bouchard I, Baron de Montmorency, contemporary with Hugh Capet. Matthieu II was constable in France in 1230; at the battle of Bouvines in 1214. Matthieu IV was grand chamberlain to Philip III. Charles was marshal in 1325 and councillor of state while the French king was captive of Edward III. Anne, Duc de Montmorency, was the greatest of the family; a veritable Bayard, Marshal of France. He lived till the accession of the Bourbons to the throne. Henry IV designated his family as next to royalty in the kingdom. The family were later allied to the Condes, the Medicis and Longuevilles. They were in the crusades. Matthieu I married Aline, natural daughter of Henry I of England, and Hervey was probably a scion of this union. After serving in Ireland, where he obtained large possessions, he, upon the death of his wife, returned to England and became a monk, bestowing his estates upon the church.

Cogan is the same as Gwgan and may have originally been Wynn. Milo de Cogan was Governor of Dublin after it was captured, largely by his valor. The city was afterwards besieged by Danes and Norwegians, who were repulsed by the Normans under Milo and Richard de Cogan.

Odrone is a barony in the neighborhood of Laiglin, Carlow county, Ireland. It was given to William Fitzgerald and descended to the Carews.

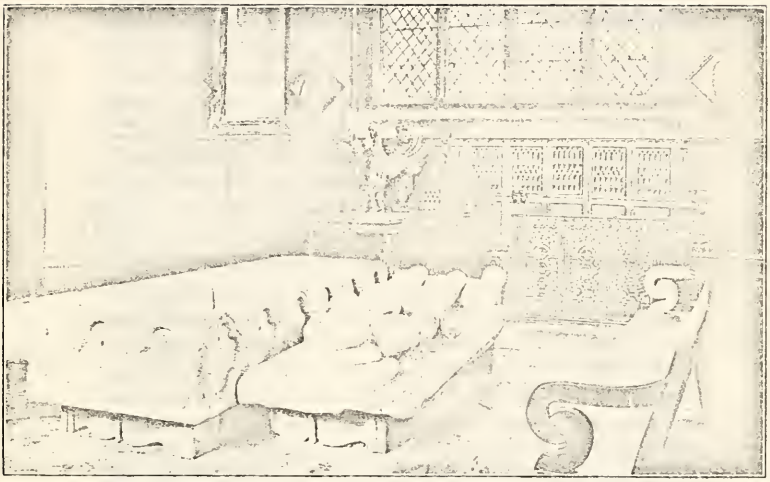
Robert Fitz Stephen was for two years a prisoner of Griffyth, his brother-in-law, in Wales.

The Trojan origin of the Geraldines is attributed to two sources, one the Welsh genealogy mentioned elsewhere, and we give the other herein. In 1665 Father Dominic O'Daly, writing to the Cardinals Antony and Francisco Barberini, in Italy, says: "Ten years' siege had destroyed the glorious city of Illium and cut off all its leaders with the single exception of Aeneas, who, being compelled to fly, assembled about him a trusty band of youths who had outlived their country's overthrow, foremost of whom in dignity and bravery was the founder of our Geraldines. * * * Aeneas soon afterwards divided the land of Italy among his followers, assigning to each his portion; and in the distribution he bestowed upon the great ancestor of our Geraldines that region of Hetruria where Florence now stands." Giraldus also claims Trojan origin on the Welsh side through the traditional settlement of a colony of Trojans under Brute, the grandson of Dardanus, in West Britain.

Maurice Fitzgerald had several children. His eldest son, John, was Baron of Kildare and Leinster; his second son, Thomas, was Baron of Connell and Limerick. Maurice's wife was Lady Alice, daughter of Arnulph, son of Roger de Montgomery. His son Gerald married Catherine, daughter of Hamo de Valois. His daughter, Nesta, wedded Hervey de Montmorency. Another son, William, married Alina, daughter of the Earl of Pembroke. Maurice's grandson, John, was Baron of Callan and Lord of Decies and Desmond. His great-grandson, Thomas, was the first Earl of Desmond and inherited Fitz Stephen's domains in Cork.

Richard, Earl of Pembroke, was nephew of Hervey de Montmorency, and Thomas Fitzgerald was son-in-law of Roger de Montmorency.

Barry of Lemlara, Ireland: This branch of the once potent name of Barry—so influential under the successive Earls of Barry, the Viscounts Buttevant and the Earls of Barrymore, has enjoyed large possessions in the County Cork since the first incursion of the Anglo-Normans in the time of Henry II. The Barrys of Sandville are derived from the Buttevant branch. The Bury-Barrys of Ballyclough sprang from the Earl Barry.



SARCOPHAGUS OF KING LLEWELLYN, GWYDIR CHAPEL, WALES

The first Castle of Pembroke was built by De Montgomery with sods, interlaced with twigs and boughs of trees. It was rebuilt of stone by Gerald de Windsor.

Gerald Fitz Walter was Lord of Molesford, Governor of Pembroke and High Steward of Pembrokeshire.

The Fitzgeralds of Coolanowle, Ireland, derive from Gerald Fitzgerald of Tymogue and Morrett, living 1641. Intermarried with Marquis of Hastings.

Fitzgeralds of Moyriesk, Ireland, of recent date, derived from family of Fitzgeralds of Moyvane.

Fitz Gibbons of Crohanna, Ireland; from the ancestry of the White Knight in Knight of Glynn in 1530. Was succeeded by his brother on account of Desmond's rebellion.

The Frenches of Cuskinny, Ireland, are intermarried with the Wynnes; and Sampson Towgood Wynne is heir to Savage French of Cuskinny, Nov. 28, 1834.

The Wynnes of Ros Brien, Ireland: The daughter and heiress of the Goolds—a very ancient family of the County of Cork, married in 1869 Henry LePoer Wynne, son of Gen. George Wynne, R. E., and by him had issue.

Wynnes of Hazelwood, Ireland: Right Rev. Frederick Richard Wynne, Bishop of Killaloe, son of Rev. Henry Wynne, and great-grandson of Right Hon. Owen Wynne of Hazelwood.

Knight of Kerry is a very peculiar title, and though not of regal honor, has been held as a preseriptive honor from medieval times, and at various times recognized by the crown. The ancestor of this line of the Geraldines, John Fitz Thomas Fitzgerald, Lord of Decies and Desmond, by virtue of his royal seigniory as a Count Palatine, created three of his sons by his second marriage hereditary knights, and thus inaugurated the titles. Their descendants have been so styled in patents under the Great Seal.

Warin Fitzgerald was one of the nobles who exacted Magna Charta from King John, and his name appears upon said instrument as one of the contracting parties and witnesses.

Earl Desmond was sponsor or godfather of George, Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. The Earl of Kildare led forces for the Yorkists at the battle of Towton.

Fitzgeralds of Turlough, Ireland: Descend traditionally from Thomas Fitzgerald (third son of Maurice, Knight of Kerry), who

married the daughter and heir of O'Dae, Chief of Ida in Kilkenny, and assumed the name of O'Dea, by which the family was known till the end of the sixteenth century, when they resumed the name of Fitzgerald.

Fitzgerald of Moyrane, Ireland: Dates from about 1600, from Garrett Fitz John Fitz Gibbon, a branch of the White Knight. In 1700 Maurice dropped the name of Fitz Gibbon, which was never afterwards used. This family have intermarried with the Earls of Desmond, Thomand and Ulster.

The Grace family, the head of which is the Baron of Courtstown, Kilkenny county, Ireland, are descended from Raymond le Gros. The ruins of twenty castles thereabouts attest their former power and importance.

The old Desmond war cry, "Shamid a boo," originated from Shamid Castle, in Limerick, Ireland, one of the family strongholds overlooking Shannon river. A large number of castles and abbeys, ranging from Shannon to Kilmallock, the remains of which are still standing, belonged to this family. Kilmallock was the capital city of the Desmond demesnes.

WYNNESTAY, PENNSYLVANIA

RETURN OF OSBERN.

IN a preceding chapter we have sketched fully the general history of the Geraldines, from the union of Gerald Fitz Walter with Lady Nesta, the beautiful and high-born daughter of Rhys ap Tewdor, Prince of South Wales. We have followed their fortunes through the invasion of and conquest of Ireland and the part which they took in the government of the same, together with the incidents connected with the ruin and downfall of the family fortunes at a later age. It now behooves us to go back and follow the career of a particular branch of this family, through devious meanderings and changes of country, until we finally connect them with the more immediate progenitors of the American branch of the Wynne family.

It will be remembered that Maurice Fitzgerald married the Lady Alice, daughter of Lord Arnulph de Montgomery (an account of the Montgomeries is to be found in another place). Maurice after the conquest of Ireland became a great noble, possessing the half of Wrexham, the Barony of Offaly, the Earldom of Kildare, and afterwards the Earldom of Decies and Desmond. Maurice's eldest son, John, inherited Kildare and became the most powerful subject on the island. Maurice's second son, Thomas, founded the Munster house, with large estates in Cork, Limerick and Kerry. The Barony of Connell alone contained one hundred thousand acres. The lands of Thomas were added to by his son, John of Callan, including Decies and Desmond, Dungarvon, and later on by all of Fitz Stephen's share of Cork.

John of Callan's son, by his first wife, was Osber or Osbern, who having attained large grants of land in Merioneth, Wales,

including the site of the present mansion of Cors y Gedol, and emigrated from Ireland in the thirteenth century. This gentleman was assessed in the parish of Llanabar, County Merioneth, towards the tax of a Fifteenth in 1293. Below is the line of genealogy as given by Browning in his "Americans of Royal Descent": p. 472 2: in 1291 also p 761

1. Maurice Fitz Gerald Fitz Walter (Marriole Fitz Gerard), Lord of Offaly and Naas, County Kildare, Ireland, who went to Ireland in 1168, with many followers, to assist Dermot McMurrough, King of Leinster, in his war with his subjects, and died 1177. He had by Lady Alice, his wife, daughter of Arnulph, son of Roger de Montgomery:

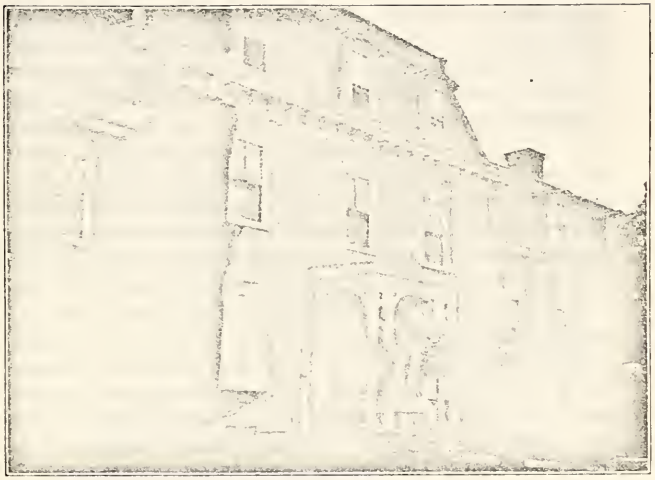
2. Gerald Fitz Maurice, Baron of Offaly, Chief Justice of Ireland, died 1205, who had by his wife, Lady Catherine, daughter of Hanno de Valois, Lord Justiciar of Ireland, 1197:

3. Thomas Fitz Maurice, Fitz Gerald, surnamed the Great, second son, who died 1260, who married Lady Elinor, daughter of Jordan de Montmorency, and had:

4. John Fitz Gerald, killed at Callan by the McCarthy-Mor in 1261, who had by his first wife, Lady Margery, daughter of Sir Thomas Fitz Anthony, Lord of Desmond and Decies:

5. Osbern Fitz Gerald, Lord of Ynys-y-Maengwyn and Cors y Gedol, in Merioneth, designated by Welsh genealogists by the further denomination of Osber Wyddell or the Stranger from Ireland, and more commonly Osburn Wyddel, or Osborn the Irishman. This chief emigrated to Wales about the middle of the thirteenth century, where being in high favor with Llewelyn ap Iowerth, Prince of North Wales, he obtained from that monarch grants of Yns-y-Maengwyn and Cors-y-gedol, and other extensive possessions. He was the ancestor of several of the most eminent families in the principality. Among them are the Vaughns of Cors-y-gedol; Yales of Plas-yn-Yale; Lloyds of Plas-Enion; Rogers of Bryntangar; Gwyns (Wynns) of Yns-y-Maengwyn; Morgans of Draws Vynedd; Lewises of Festinioge; Joneses of Maes-y-Garmedd; Wynnes of Glynn; Wynnes (by change of name Nanneys) of Maes-y-Nenadd; Wynnes of Penriarth. His arms were: *"Ermine, a saltire, gu."* His son

6. Cymric ap Osbern, who, on the division of his father's lands according to the custom of "gavel-kind," prevalent in Wales



WYNNEWOOD, PENNSYLVANIA

until the passage of the ordinance for the better government of that country in the parliament of the 34th and 35th of Henry VIII, inherited as a portion of his share the dominion of Cors y Gedol in Merionethshire. His issue, among others, was:

7. Llewellyn ap Cynric, who married Lady Nesta, daughter of Griffith ap Adda, of Dol Goch Yenys-y-Maengwyn, and had Griffith, Iowarth, Einion, Angharad and Janett. The third son:

8. Einion, who was born about 1315, among other issue, had a daughter:

9. Gwerflr, who married Robin ap Meredith, ap Howell, ap David, ap Cariodog, etc., and who was descended from Owen Gwynedd, King of North Wales, and entitled to use the royal Welsh coat of arms, consisting of: "Quarterly—1st and 4th vert; three eagles displayed in fesse or," for Owen Gwynedd; and "2nd and 3d, gu. three lions passant, in pale argent, armed," for Griffith ap Cynan, King of South Wales. [See Burke's Peerage, p. 1658.] They had a daughter, who married:

Ithel Vychan (Vaughn) ap Cynric ap Ratpert ap Iowarth ap Ririd ap Iowarth ap Madog ap Ednowain Bendew, Lord of Tegamgl and Chief of the 15th Noble Tribe of Wales. This Ithel Vychan of Holt, Denbigh and Northrop, in right of his wife, and of Bodfari and Yskeiviog, Flintshire, after his marriage went to live upon his wife's estate at Holt in Denbighshire. His great grandson, Richard, was living in Holt in 1488, but Richard's son William succeeded his uncle John at Chilton in Shropshire, England, which had been granted by Henry VII to his branch of the family for services on Bosworth Field, together with a new coat of arms of the tinctures borne by Henry himself in that battle, viz.: *Argent and vert.* Ithel Vychan had two sons, Cynric and David:

10. Cynric ap Ithel Vychan, of Bodfari and Yyskeiviog, Flintshire, alive after 1420, married Tanglwystl, daughter and heiress of Gruffydd Lloyd ap David ap Meredith ap Gruffydd. Other authorities state that he also married a daughter of Gruffydd ap David ap Meredith ap Rhys. He had by one or the other of these wives issue as follows: John Rhys, and:

11. Harri ap Cynric of Yskeiviog, was born probably about 1485, and was a man of very considerable standing in his county. The family lands in Bodfari seem to have gone to his brothers. Rhys ap Cynric, called Rees Wyn, was of the township of Aber-

whiler, in Bodfari. He was born about 1487, and had several sons who were freeholders there. We know that among Harri ap Cynric's possessions was Bronvedog, in Yskeiviog, afterwards the home of Dr. Thomas Wynne. Harri married Alice, daughter of Simon Thelwell, Esq., of Plas y Ward, by Janet, his wife, daughter of Edward Langford, Esq., of Ruthin, in the County of Denbigh. Harri ap Cynric had issue by Alice, his wife:

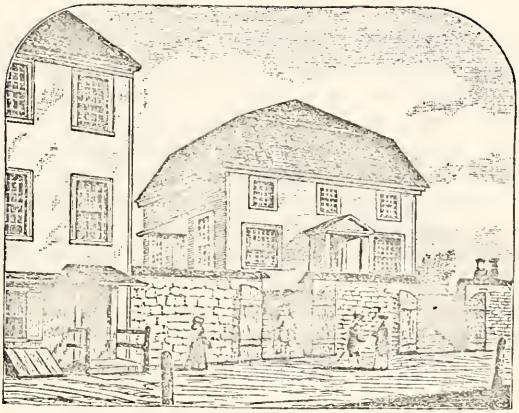
John Wynne, of whom presently.

Thomas, of Yskeiviog, who had issue, *inter al.,* Rees Wynne ap Thomas, who had Thomas Wynne, baptized in 1581, and other issue.

12. John ap Harry was of the parish of Yskeiviog, where he was born and where he died probably prior to 1572. He was certainly dead before 1592. He married Katherine, daughter and heiress of Ithel ap Jenkin ap David ap Howell, and had issue by her:

1. John Wynne, called also John ap John, Vicar of Caerwys, who left issue.
2. Ellis Wynne.
3. Griffith Wynne.
4. Howell, m. Jane, dau. of Thomas Griffith, and had by her John, father of Rees Wynne of Galedlom, Hugh, Rhys and Lowry.
5. Ithel, whose son, Rees, was assessed as a landowner in Yskeiviog in 1592.
6. Rees ap John Wynne, of whom presently.
7. Margaret, m. Thomas Ellis.
8. Alice, m. John Benet.
9. Tabitha, m. Ievan ap Richard.
10. Gwen, m. first Howell ap David.
11. Jane, m. Robert ap Griffith Lloyd.
12. Elizabeth, d. unmarried.
13. Gwensi, d. unmarried.

13. Rees ap John Wynne was born in the parish of Yskeiviog, in the County of Flint, *circa* 1538, and is assessed as a freeholder there in the subsidy of 1592, being the second payment of the 2d subsidy for the Hundred of Ruthlin. He was a man of considerable importance, but the date of his death is unknown. Even his wife's name is unknown. He had issue: John, of whom



BANK MEETING HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA

presently; Edward, baptd. July, 1572; Harry, baptd. 6 March, 1574; Catherine, baptd. 1 March, 1577; Janett, baptd. 2 Nov., 1579; Jane, baptd. 10 June, 1581; Hugh, baptd. 19 Feb., 1583.

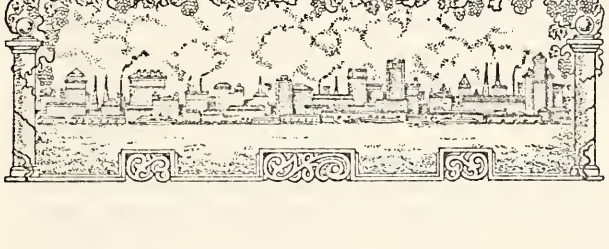
14. John ap Rees Wynne, born about 1570, was married at Bodfari Church, October 29, 1588, to Grace Morgan. The entry in the parish register reads: "(1588) John ap Rees ap John Wynn and Grace dr Morgan were married the XXIXth October." The exact date of his death is unknown, but it was prior to 1640. He was prominent in the affairs of his county, and esteemed a wealthy and influential man. His issue were:

Thomas, baptd. 20 Dec., 1589;
Mary, baptd. 10 March, 1590;
Jane, baptd. 9 June, 1595.

15. Thomas ap John Wynne, of the parish of Yskeiviog, was born 1589, and baptized 20 Dec., 1589, at the parish church. He lived at Bronvedog, in this parish, in the period 1638-39. During the years which preceded the civil war in England he suffered severely from fines and taxes imposed so unjustly during that time. The name of his wife is even unknown, many of the parish books being destroyed. He had five children, as follows: Harry, baptd. 6 Nov., 1619; Edward, baptd. 9 April, 1622; John, baptd. 13 April, 1625; Thomas, baptd. 20 July, 1627, of whom presently; Peter, baptd. 30 Jan., 1630.

Thomas Wynne, M. D., is the ancestor of the American branch of the family. He was born at Bronvedog, in the parish of Yskeiviog, Flintshire (near Caerwys).

GEN. JOHN CADWALADER



THE WELSH WYNNES.

THE author in tracing the genealogy of Dr. Thomas Wynne in and out among the other families of Welsh kindred was particularly struck with the numerous intermarriages with the Gwydir branch, and for this reason takes the liberty to insert a summary of that family, beginning with Robert ap Meredith ap Howell ap David ap Griffiyth ap Cariadog. This Robert was the elder brother of Robin, whose descendant married into the Fitz Gerald family. Robert married, at the extreme age of eighty years, Angharad, daughter of David ap Llewellyn, and had:

Jevan, who married first Catherine, sister of Howell ap Rhys, and second Gwenhylar. By his first wife he had Meredith, Robert and John. In the following years, after Jevan had married his second wife, a feud broke out between him and his former brother-in-law, Howell ap Rhys, which raged with bloody result for many years. We glean the further history from the Annals of Gwydir, written by Sir John Wynne at the beginning of the seventeenth century:

"Now in the country where this family lived, namely, Evioneth, in Merionethshire, there were blood feuds of the most deadly character existing between Jevan and his immediate kindred, and the kindred of Howell ap Rhys, although the two septs were also related by ties of consanguinity and by intermarriage. There had been many people slain on both sides, and many more had been forced to leave the country because of the feud. So Jevan takes his eldest son and heir, Meredith, to one of his friends at Creigiaw in Llamaire, an honest freeholder of the hundred of Yscorum Isgurvai (Carnarvonshire), to foster, a custom very

prevalent in those days. This worthy man, having no children of his own, gave his inheritance to his foster child. He also sent him to school at Carnarvon, where he learned to read and write, and understand Latin, a matter of great moment in those days. His brethren, who were left behind, losing their father early, had no education.

"At the age of twenty-three, his foster father being dead, he wooed and married a young woman who was daughter-in-law to a wealthy merchant named Spicer. Her name was Alice, daughter of William Griffith, sheriff of Carnarvon county. The couple had two daughters, Janett and Catherine, whereupon Meredith concluded to change his living, and go back to Evioneth, where there was nothing but killing and fighting; but he finally purchased a lease of the castle and fields of Dolwyddelan, of the executors of Sir Ralph Berkinett, and removed there—part of the castle being inhabitable. This old fortress had for many years been inhabited by outlaws, freebooters and smugglers, and the entire neighborhood was a retreat for all manner of lawless men. But, as Meredith tersely yet grimly put the matter: that 'if I had to slaye and be slayne I had rather fight with strangers than with my own kindred.' There also existed a wasp's nest in the neighborhood in a lordship belonging to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, the members of which, not being amenable to any law except their own, were continually building up their retinue by affording sanctuary to thieves and murderers. In this state stood the "hundred" of Nanteonway when Meredith took up his residence there, in the twenty-fourth year of his age and the beginning of the reign of Henry VII. Meredith proceeded in a diplomatic way to make himself strong in the county, first by affording asylum to various refugees who were obliged to flee from other sections, and by taking leases of unoccupied property he fixed his followers as tenants thereon; until at one time he could command the services of two hundred stout retainers in any enterprise which he undertook.

"Of course the life was not a peaceful one, but enforced continual watchfulness and care. He was forced to remove his church from a valley and set it in a plain with the trees all cut away for a goodly space around, the walls of the church being made strong enough to resist a siege. It stood in a triangle with

REV. JONATHAN WYNNE, FAYETTE CO., PA.

his castle, and another strong residence at Penanmen, so that his scouts might keep constant watch from the heights of Garreg-beg on all of them, and give alarm if either were attacked. Certain it is that he durst not go to church on Sunday without a strong guard, and leaving a garrison at his residence. Even then, although attended by twenty tall archers, he durst not make known beforehand that he intended going to church. But, by and by, he grew so strong that he rooted out the knights from their sanctuary and drove them to seek safety out of the county; he also entered into agreements with the king's officers to maintain the king's writs throughout the district, so that finally he secured peace and order in the wildest district in all Wales."

With all his stirring home life Meredith found time to make two trips to Rome—a great undertaking in those times—but for what purpose other than travel we are unable to discover. He died at Gwydir on the 18th day of March 1525, aged about sixty-five years, and was interred in his own church at Dolwyddelan. He was married thrice, and left as issue twenty-six children. His oldest son, William, died without issue, and John, his second son, received as his portion Gwydir, and the lands in Nanteonway, Dolwyddelan and Llanfrothen. John married Elin Lloyd, daughter of Mawris John ap Meredith of Rhiwaedog, and had, among other issue, Morris, who was eldest son and inherited Gwydir; he married Janett, daughter of Sir Richard Bulkley, Knight of Beaumaris, and died in 1553. He had one son, John, by this marriage, who succeeded him in the Nanteonway estates, and who was knighted by King Henry VIII in 1611. Sir John married Sidney, daughter of Sir William Gerard, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, by whom he had eleven sons and two daughters. He added largely to the family estates, and was one amongst the foremost citizens of North Wales. He was much interested in the mineralogy of the country, and did much to develop the valuable ore and coal mines of Wales, as well as the immense slate quarries upon which the principality depends so largely for its prosperity. In such interests he traveled all over Wales, and was, perhaps, the best known person in all the land. Numerous anecdotes are still told of his doings and adventures in different localities. He died in 1626.

His son, Sir Richard, was groom of the chamber to Charles II and died childless. After various changes the landed possessions of the family have passed into the hands of Sir Herbert Williams-Wynne, of Wynnestaye, Wales, who is the present head of that branch of the family.

WELSH NOTES.

Llanrwst is a typical old Welsh town on the right bank of the Conway. It contains probably three thousand souls on a single street. It was formerly a great wool market, and in ancient times was noted for its harps. One of the noteworthy features of the place is the Church of St. Marys, built in the fifteenth century, on the site of one much older which was dedicated to St. Grwst or Rhyslyd, and hence the name of the town. In the graveyard adjacent are to be found names of distinguished Welshmen who flourished in ye olden time. The feature of the church is an annex called Gwydyr Chapel, which was added by the Wynnes when they came into possession of the district in the seventeenth century. This mortuary chapel was designed by Inigo Jones, the most celebrated architect of western England at that time, and a native Welshman. A door cut through the wall of the south transept of the church chancel gives admittance. The room is nearly square in shape, and perhaps thirty feet in length, filled with tombs, mural ornaments and brasses of this potent and virile race. To touch upon the fantastic and sometimes beautiful work that is here, or mention the worthy courtiers and renowned warriors that it commemorates, is impossible and unnecessary. But here among the wild mountains, with the rush of a Highland river sounding through the open door, there seems somehow a stronger flavor of romance about these dead and gone lords and ladies, and chieftains of the vale Conway, than appertains to the tombs of the great in a homely churchyard. Besides the family tombs of the Wynnes of Gwydyr, there is to be found here a memento of former Welsh greatness which awakens livelier emotions than the names of mere country barons; and this is the stone coffin of no less a person than Llewellen ap Iowerth, the Great King of all Wales. It was brought from the original tomb at Abereonway to the old Abbey of Maenan, when the whole establishment was moved under Edward I; and at the dissolution of the abbey at the commencement of the Reformation, or soon after, all the royal belongings

REV. ISAAC WYNNE, FAYETTE CO., PA.

Wynne Descent from Maurice Fitzgerald, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

MAURICE FITZGERALD—ALICE, daughter of Arnulph de Montgomery, Earls of Shrewsbury and Pembroke
Lord of Offaly, ancestor of the Earls of Kildare and Dukes of Leinster and Dukes of Desmond, ancestors of the Wynnes of America

- JOHN, Baron Kildare and Leinster, ancestor of Earls of Kildare and Dukes of Leinster; descendants for many years governed Ireland as the King's deputies
- THOMAS, Baron of Connell and Limerick—JOHN, Baron of Callan and Lords of Decies and Desmond, was twice married
  - By first wife had Osber Fitzgerald, commonly called Osbern Wyddall, who came over to aid his uncle Griffith ap Rees ap Tudor in Wales; afterwards settled there. Ancestor of Wynnes
  - By second wife had Thomas 1st Earl of Desmond, and ancestor of the Dukes of Desmond, and descendants formed most powerful family in Ireland in time of Elizabeth Queen of England
- GERALD, Baron of Offaly, and Chief Justice of Ireland
- NESTA, married Hervey de Montmorency, descendant of the House of Montmorency of France. At her death, the husband entered a monastery which he richly endowed
- WILLIAM FITZGERALD, married Aline, daughter of Earl Richard de Clare, Earl of Pembroke and Lord of Ireland
- SYLVESTER FITZGERALD, Archdeacon of Abertivy, and Bishop of St. Davids.

were brought here. Much, indeed, of the interest in Llanrwst Church pertains in the woodwork, screens and other treasures that were conveyed hither from the royal and ancient edifice. Here also lies a recumbent effigy in full armor of Howell Coetmore, who led a detachment of Denbigh men on the bloody field of Poicters, where Edward the Black Prince won undying glory. Howell was a Wynne.

Gwydyr Castle is situated one-half mile from Llanrwst, on the other side of the Conway; long the seat of the Wynnes, but passing by female line to the Dukes of Ancaster, and by similar line through the Willoughbys to the D'Eresbys—and now owned by Lord Carrington. It is supposed to have been designed by Inigo Jones. A short shady walk leads to it from the town, and the portals of the old mansion opens out on to the highway. Indeed, unless you caught sight of the date "1555" above the door with the initials "T. W." you might pass it by unnoticed, for all that can be seen of the glories within. Many old relics of ancient Wales are to be found there, and especially is shown a beautiful screen worked by the fingers of Mary, Queen of Scots. Gwydyr, or Gwaed-dir, means the "land of blood." Two great battles were fought here: The first in the seventh century by Llywarch Hen, the poet warrior; the second after the death of the great Welsh lawmaker, Howell Dda—when North and South Wales met here in fierce combat, to the worsting of the latter. Not a great deal of the original Wynne mansion of 1555 is left, but it is still a beautiful and ancient house, full of carved oak and tapestry, and Spanish leather, and treasures and relics of great people innumerable. Queen Elizabeth and Charles I and the great Earl of Leicester were entertained here. It is now only occupied by the owner for short periods. The estate was acquired by the Wynnes, who bought it of the Coetmores of Poicters fame. By the roadside near the mansion is the Fountain of St. Albright; a stream conveyed in pipes from a large reservoir higher up the mountain. Near here are the Crags Ddu, where, as Taliesin sings, "are the tombs of the warriors of the Isle of Britain." "The grave of the son of Offra, after many conflicts at Camelot." "The grave of Bedwyr is in the ascent of Tryfan."

"On Glydyr's heights behold the grave
Of Ebbidew, that hero brave,
Whose matchless prowess, clad in steel,
Oft made the foe his vengeance feel."

SUMMER HOME OF BENJAMIN CORSON, FAYETTE CO., PA.

The famous Charles Wesley, one of the founders of the Methodist denomination, married in his forty-first year Sarah Gwynn (Wynne), daughter of a Welsh squire, a lady of culture, refinement and piety. They were married at Garth.

Sir Howell y Fwyall (the axe) served with Edward the Black Prince at the battle of Poicters, and virtually captured the French King John. For this service he received large lands, and, in addition, the royal mandate required that a mess of meat should be set before Sir Howell every day while he lived. He was also allowed to quarter the French royal arms with his own, "such being the ancient right of the conqueror over his prisoner." It is said that with one stroke of his battle axe he cut off the head of the king's horse, and took the rider prisoner. His heraldic arms were: "A battle axe in bend, sinister, argent."

It appears that Meredith, the founder of the Gwydir branch of the family, served his king in France as a commander of a considerable body of men, and that he assisted at the siege of Tourney.

A grandson of Meredith Wynn was Sir Thomas Williams, who was physician to the person of her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, and who wrote the first Welsh dictionary. He also made a correct list of the wives and children of his grandfather, with their descendants.

In Queen Elizabeth's time there lived John Wynne, Doctor of the Archers, born at Gwydir, youngest son of John Wynn ap Meredith, being fellow of St. John's College and Doctor of the University. He arrested John, Duke of Northumberland, for treason. He gathered a great estate, which he left to his brother Griffith. He founded two fellowships and three scholarships at St. John's College, Cambridge. His nephew, Owen Wynn, was afterwards master of that college. Several other descendants of Gwydir have filled high place in church and state.

Robert Wynne, third son of the elder John ap Meredith, was at the siege of Boulogne, where he was wounded. Also in the harrying of Scotland by Henry VIII. He also accompanied the King's embassy to Charles V, Emperor of Germany, at a time when that monarch at the head of five hundred thousand men was resisting the Moslem invasion of Hungary by Solomon the Magnificent.

The following important personages in the United Kingdom are related to the Wynnes:

Wynne is the family name of Baron Newborough; also of Sir H. L. Watkins Williams-Wynne of Wynnestaye; Earl of Carrington of Gwydir is a descendant; Gen. Arthur Singleton, C. B., who was through the Egyptian, Afghan and South African wars, wounded in S. Africa, and promoted to major-general; George Wynne, editor of Liverpool Mercury; Major Reginald Wynne, was through the Reil Canadian rebellion, African war with Paget's rough riders; Col. Trevredyn Rashleigh, son of Llewellen Wynn, constructor and manager of Indian Railways, was in Chinese Boxer war, full colonel and A. de C. to Viceroy of India; William Palmer Wynne, F. R. S., an authority on chemical science, and secretary of British Society of Chemistry; William Robert Maurice Wynne, J. P., Lord Lieutenant of Merionethshire, M. P., and constable of Harlech Castle; Rev. J. R. Edwards Wynne, professor in Cheltenham College; Llewellen Wynne-Jones, Archdeacon of Wrexham.

There are many hotels in East Wales called the "Wynnestaye Arms." One at Wrexham is the principal inn of the city. One is at Llanrhaidr-yn-Mochnant, one at Oswestry, one at Llanbrynmair, one at Ruabon, and one at Ruthin furnished entertainment on our trip. Wrexham contains the tomb of Elihu Yale, founder of Yale College.

Powys Castle stands one mile south of Welshpool, which is twenty miles west of Shrewsbury. This is the ancient land of Powys, where Wynn ancestors ruled. Powys Castle is now in possession of the Earl of Powys, a descendant of the famous Lord Clive of India.

Corwen, on the river Dee, was the center of the kingdom set up by Owen Glendower, whose successful revolution and short reign is the subject of innumerable songs and legends in Welsh literature. The hill which formed his watch tower and signal station stands near. Here he assembled his army before the battle of Shrewsbury. Six miles up the river is a fishing station called Glyndyfrdwy, from which Glendowr derived his name.

The Cathedral of St. David lies sixteen miles west from Haverfordwest, in Pembrokeshire, in the extreme point of Wales. It is the most important diocese in Wales. David, the third son

GRAVE OF REV. JONATHAN WYNNE

of Gerald Fitz Walter, was bishop of the diocese for nearly fifty years, and other members of the family held important offices therein at other times. Lamphey Palace, one of the residences of the bishop, is twenty-four miles from Tenby.

Cadwalader, the last King of Britain, had Idwallo I, King of Wales, A. D. 690; who had Roderick Malivinnge, King of Wales, A. D. 720; who had Conan Trindeathwy, King of Wales, 755; who had Eislht, Queen of Wales, who married Mervin Urich, 818; who had Roderick II (Rodri Mawr), the great King of All Wales, 843, he married Lady Anghard, daughter of Meurie ap Dynfnwal. From this line the Wynnes are descended.

It would be highly desirable if the family name could be spelled uniformly instead of so many different ways. The name of Dr. Thomas Wynne, the founder of the American branch, should be adopted and conformed to, no difference what lettering may have been used heretofore.

In Wales most of the present day surnames are only Christian names modernized. In Cymric the word ab or ap signifies "son of." So that "John ap Thomas" means John, the son of Thomas; and in olden times this is the way the identity of the individual was kept. But in time this became burdensome, as, for instance, Sir John Wynne would have been yclepted "John ap Morris ap John ap Meredith ap Jevan," etc., running back interminably. So in time John ap Thomas became John Thomas, and John ap John became John Jones. Among the very few real surnames in Wales, the Wynnes, Bulkleys and Morgans are most numerous, and extend backward into remote antiquity. Wynne or Gwynn means "light" or "fair-haired."

Penioarth is one of the historic seats of Wales and is still held by the Wynnes. It contains a great library of Welsh literature and museum of Welsh relics and antiquities.

Pentr-wyn is an angle of Great Orme mountain, Carnarvonshire; named after Wynnes.

The cathedral at Bangor contains the tomb of Owen Gwynedd, King of Wales, an ancestor of the Wynnes.

Harleeh Castle, built by the Normans, but often in possession of the Welsh, lies in extreme west, overlooking the sea. Several of the Wynnes were commanders of the castle, and held positions of authority there. The famous song, "March of the Men of

Harlech," was written to commemorate the capture of the castle by the Yorkists in 1468, during the wars of the Roses. It was the last stronghold in North Wales to hold out for Charles I.

The Ber-wyns, a range of hills on the west side of the upper Dee, in Merionethshire, were named after the Wynnes.

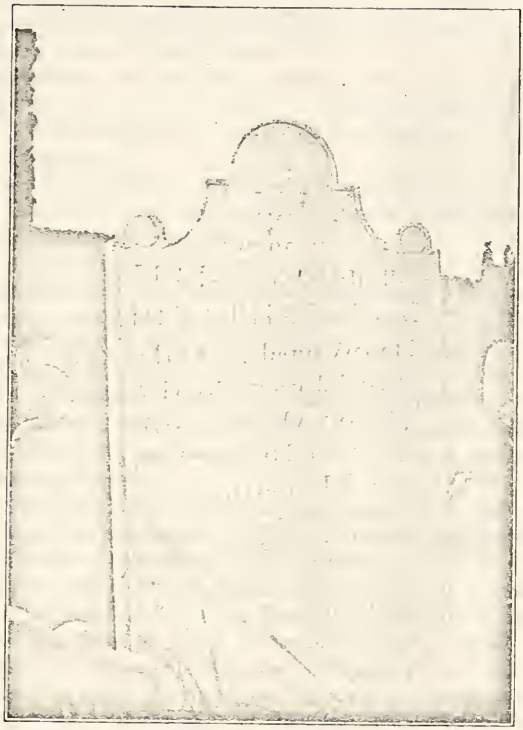
Captain Wynne was a soldier of Charles I who was very highly esteemed throughout the land. At the siege of Denbigh by the Parliamentarians he was killed while leading a sally. The besieged royalists, not being able to bury him in his own family graveyard, made a convention with the besiegers, whereby they carried his remains to the bridge over the stream dividing the armies and there transferred the coffin to a party of Cromwell's men, who transported it to and buried it with military honors at Llanrhaiadr churchyard.

Cors-y-Gedol is the seat of the extinct Vaughn family, an offspring of the Wynnes through female line.

Pentre Voelas, a village in Merioneth, belongs to a Mrs. Wynne.

Nannan was formerly the residence of Howell Selo, an ancestor of the Wynnes, who, although the kinsman, was the inveterate foe of Owen Glendower, the last of the old royal race to contend against England for the independence of Wales. It is situated between two and three miles from Dolgelly, the road by which it is approached being a continual ascent, and it is supposed to "occupy a loftier site than any other gentleman's house in Britain." In the park of Nannan stood, until 1813, an oak measuring 28 feet in circumference, in the hollow trunk of which, tradition relates, the body of Howell Selo was concealed after he had been slain by a party headed by Owen Glendower. It was known as the "Demon Oak" and the "Haunted Oak." Sir Walter Scott refers to it and to the incidents connected with it in his notes on "Marmion."

Near the town of Ruabon (once the residence of Dr. Thomas Wynne) is "Wynnestaye," the splendid seat of Sir Watkins Williams-Wynn, Bart., M. P. It is an imposing edifice, and contains many fine apartments, embellished by family portraits by Vandyke, Knellar and Sir Joshua Reynolds. The park is eight miles in circumference, and has some of the finest trees in Wales. Close to the park gates is the church with monuments of the Wynne family. The long avenue (one mile) and the Water-



GRAVE OF MRS. MARY WYNNE

loo Tower are noteworthy. From the tower a beautiful walk leads along the Dee to the mausoleum erected by the owner of Wynnestaye to the memory of the officers who fell in the Irish rebellion of 1798. The park also contains the ruins of an old fort with three towers, and may have been the origin of the triple-towered seal which Dr. Wynne used as his own in America. Not far away is visible Eliseg's Pillar, erected in the eighth century by Concenn in memory of his great-grandfather Eliseg, Prince of Powys, an ancestor of the Wynnes.

Rug, situated one mile from Corwen, is the seat of Hon. C. H. Wynne, and is a beautiful place. Here are preserved the knife, fork and dagger once used by the last sovereign of Wales, Owen Glendower.

Carew Castle, home of the Carews, is located six and a half miles from Tenby, near Pembroke, on a creek of Milford Haven. It dates from the twelfth century.

At Bettws-y-Coed you find "a walk up the vale of the Lledr to Dolwyddelan Castle (pronounced Doolooithelan). The name indicates it to have been built by the Osbers, called by the Welsh "Wyddel." It is as wild a looking fortress as one can conceive. It is twenty-four miles southwest of Llanrwst, and was the first residence of Meredith Wynne in the land of Denbighshire. It is memorable as the birthplace of Llewellen the Great, King of All Wales. It was the last stronghold in North Wales to withstand the forces of Edward I.

Sir John Wynne's son, Richard, was a groom of the chamber to the king, and accompanied the Duke of Buckingham to Spain for a bride to the king, Henry VIII, in 1620.

The Mountain of Moel Winn lies in the vicinity of Snowdon. Near it is Dolbadarn Castle, on the site of the old Welsh tower of Mael-gwn, King of Wales in the sixth century. Later, the Normans built the castle which was afterwards captured by our ancestor, King Owen Gwynedd, and remained his capital during his reign. It is in the heart of Snowdon, and is nearly inaccessible. It is the only castle in Snowdon. It overlooks the valley, and the entire pass of Llanbaris is visible from it. It is a small structure of its class, being only twenty-five feet in diameter and seventy-five feet high. "Owen Goch, brother of King Llewellan, was imprisoned here for twenty years for having joined in rebellion against his brother."

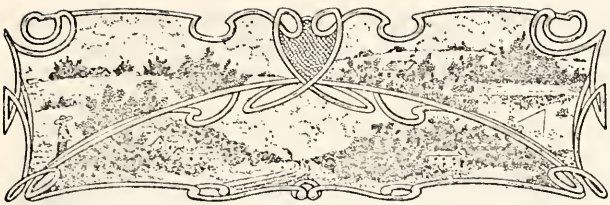
The 2nd Royal Tribe of Wales was the one from which Rhys ap Tewdor was descended.

Dr. Samuel Johnson, LL. D., the eminent English philosopher, made a trip through Wales in 1774, and mentions: "We went from Bangor to Carnarvon, where we met Sir Thomas Wynne and dined with him."

In Arthur Fox-Davis' interesting work on the "Art of Heraldry" occurs the following item: "An early and interesting Irish example of marshaling is afforded by a dimidiated coat of Clare and Fitzgerald, which now figures on the official seal of the Provosts of Youghal (Clare.: "Or, three chevrons gules." Fitzgerald: "Argent, a saltire gules, with a label of five points in chief.") Both these coats are halved, the result from the marriage of Richard Clare, Earl of Hereford, with Juliana, daughter and heir of Maurice Fitzgerald, feudal lord of Inchiquin and Youghal.

The County of Montgomery, Wales, was named after Roger de Montgomery, who was made Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury, and conquered a large scope of Welsh territory. He built the Castle of Shrewsbury, though the old keep is now the only part remaining that belonged to the Montgomery regime. His daughter married Fitz Hamon, and their daughter married Henry of Gloucester, son of King Henry I of England. After the unfortunate contest between King Henry and the Montgomeries, who espoused the cause of Henry's brother, Robert of Normandy, which resulted in the banishment of the Montgomeries and the confiscation of their estates, Pembroke was given to De Saer, and from thence passed to Gerald de Windsor.

MARSH FARM, CHESTER CO., PA.



THE WYNNES COME TO AMERICA.

THOMAS WYNNE'S early years were passed in the wild Welsh country, in the ordinary walks of life. His father died when he was eleven years old, and although the inclinations of the child were strongly set towards the career of a physician, yet by reason of the financial condition of the family he was forced to take up a trade in order to procure means wherewith to study medicine. This trade was that of a cooper, at which he became an adept. About the year 1655-7, in the time of the Commonwealth, and after the wars between Parliament and King Charles I had resulted in the dethronement and death of the latter, and after public affairs had quieted down, young Thomas met and married his first wife, Martha Buttall. At this period religious feeling was intense, and the Cromwellian struggle had given life and vitality to many new and independent sects who were exceedingly fervent in proselyting, under the tolerant policy of the great Commoner. Among these there were none more fervent than the Society of Friends, called by outsiders "Quakers." George Fox had started his movement auspiciously, calling the people "to give sincere and earnest heed to the inner light—the light of Christ—which God had placed in every human heart." There was great independence in religious thought, and the Buttalls were affiliated with the Independents. They were identified with the town of Wrexham, and during the missionary trip and preaching of Fox in Wales they joined his church and became active workers therein. At Wrexham, Thomas Wynne became acquainted with a celebrated Friends minister, John ap John, and himself became converted and

joined the society's church there. Mention is made in Besse's Sufferings, of "One Thomas Gwyn (Wynne) and others who were caught in their own hired house, and taken to the gaol at Writhem."

Thomas and Martha Wynne had five daughters and one son, all born in Wales. They were:

Mary, born in 1659, married Dr. Edward Jones in 1677, in Wales.

Tabitha, married and removed to London. The name of her husband or progeny are unknown.

Rebecca, born 1662, came to Pennsylvania, married Solomon Thomas, March, 1685, no issue; married John Dickinson, July 23, 1692.

Sidney, married Oct. 20, 1690, to William Chew, of Arundel county, Maryland.

Hannah, married at Merion, Pa., Aug. 25, 1695, to Daniel Humphreys, at that time one of the largest landowners in the colony.

Jonathan, the only son and youngest child. He married about 1694, at Philadelphia, Miss Sarah Greaves (or Graves).

About the year 1670 Martha Wynne died. She was the mother of all of Thomas Wynne's children. A few years after her death, he married a widow, Elizabeth Rowden. The latter died prior to the summer of 1676; and on the 20th day of May, 1676, Dr. Wynne married Elizabeth Maud, another widow, a person possessing considerable property and belonging to an influential family of Flintshire. Dr. Wynne then resided at Carwys. Dr. Wynne became a minister of the Society of Friends, and appears to have preached and traveled in various places in Wales and England. He published in 1677 a pamphlet or "Tract on the Antiquity of Quakers." A writer named William Jones published a reply to this tract, and embellished his writing by printing a cartoon representing "Thomas Wynne tempted by the devil." Dr. Wynne replied to this pamphlet by another tract in 1679. Copies of the original edition of Dr. Wynne's are preserved in the Friends Library, Philadelphia, and are highly prized. Following is a reproduction of the title pages of these tracts, together with some extracts from their texts, which will throw some light upon the early life and surroundings of young Wynne.

RACHEL WYNNE ZEUBLIN AND HUSBAND

THE

Antiquity of the Quakers

PROVED OUT OF THE SCRIPTURES OF TRUTH.

Published in Love to the Papists, Protestants, Presbyterians, Independents and Anabaptists, With a Salutation of Pure Love to All the Tender-Hearted

WELSHMEN.

But More Especially to Flintshire, Denbighshire, Carnarvonshire and Anglesea.

By Their Countryman and Friend, Thomas Wynne.

Mat. 7 : 14.—Narrow is the way which leadeth to Life, and few there be that find it.

Psalm 1 : 1.—Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful.

1 Thess. 5 : 21.—Prove all things, but hold fast that which is good.

Printed in the year 1677.

Dr. Thomas Wynne's Second Book.

AN

Anti-Christian Conspiracy Detected

AND

Satan's Champion Defeated:

Being a Reply to an Envious and Scurrilous Libel, Without Any Name to It.

CALLED

WORK FOR A COOPER

Being Also a Vindication of My Book, Entitled, The Antiquity of the Quakers,

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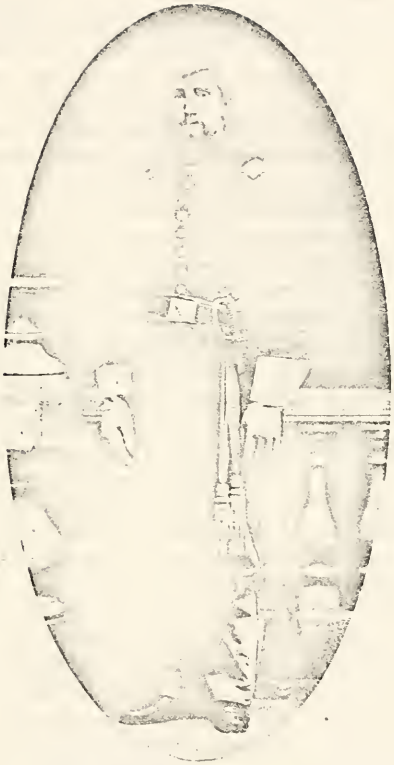
From the Base Insinuations, False Doctrine and False Charges Therein Contained Against Me, My Book, and Against God's People, Called Quakers, in General.

Bme Thomas Wynne.

Printed in the year 1679.



JONATHAN WYNNE ZEUBLIN, PENDLETON, IND.

"It's known to many now living in this my native country wherein I live (and it being also near the place where I was born), that my genius from a child did lead me to surgery, insomuch that before I was ten years old, I several times overran my school and home when I heard of any one's being wounded or hurt, and used all my endeavors then to set fractures and dislocations reduced, and wounds dressed, and have been so long missing, that my parents thought they had lost me, for which I underwent severe correction, and the troublesome times being then, my parents sustained great plunder, and my father died before I was eleven years old, and my mother not being then able to produce so great a sum of money as to set me to chirurgery, I betook myself to this honest and necessary calling he upbraids me with (cooper), with several other things that in those days pleased my mind; yet during all this time, I left no opportunity to inform myself in the practice of Chyrurgery, and continued this until I became acquainted with an honest Friend and good Artist in Chyrurgery, whose name was Richard Moore of Salop, who seeing my forwardness to Chyrurgery, did further me in it, and brought me to Defections in Salop; the Anatomists being men of known worth in practice, whose names are Dr. Needham and Dr. Hallins, who at this day are doubtless of deserved repute in their professions (in England), and I being then expert in drills, and handy in Knife and Lancet and other instruments for that purpose, I set on making a Spelliton of a man's bones, which I only with the assistance of Richard Moore performed to their content, at which time they thought me fit to be licensed the practice of Chyrurgy; and this is near 20 years ago, and soon after I being taken prisoner to Denbigh, where I remained a prisoner near six years for the testimony of Jesus. I then betook myself wholly to the practice of Chyrurgy, and God was good to me in my undertakings, to Him be the glory forever. And why then did not my envious adversary to the aforesaid instruments have added the Plaister Box and Salvatory, the Trafine and Head Saw, the Amputation Saw, and the Catling, the Cautery Sirring and Catheter, with many more which with God's assistance I have used with good success, for the space of near 20 years last past (which was

near thrice as long as I used those he speaks of) to the great comfort of many, some of them, their limbs gangrened, others fractured, others dislocated, others desperately wounded by Gun Shots, others piereed thorow with Rapiers, others with Ulcers and Fistulas and Cancers, which I extertated, and by God's assistance eured, yea, many scores are living monuments of God's Mercy to this day, who were spectneles of great misery in these respects.
* * *

THE CONCLUSION TO THE WELSH.

Y cymry anwyl cynor yr apostol oedd at bawb yd dynt brafi pob peth a glynu wrth y peth fydda, ag nid wgf yn disyfy dim yngwaneg-genyeh: Agos gwnei di velly yd dy gydwybod a ynno anwyl a cei di wir far no wreiddin y doeth lythur ar atebwr.

T. W."

POSTSCRIPT BY WILLIAM GIBSON.

"Thomas Wynn is known amongst his neighbors to be a sober, honest man. I have known him for above 20 yrs last past, and I never knew or heard other of him, till this profane scoffer's pamphlet appeared against him.

"London, the 25th of 8th month, 1679."

It is supposed that Dr. Wynne was a graduate of Oxford or Cambridge, as the name appears upon the roll of both colleges—one in 1667, and the other in 1670. In 1682, Dr. Wynne and others went as a committee to visit the English government at Whitehall, to try to secure an amelioration of the laws against Quakers. At this time he was a resident of Bronvadog, near Caerwys. In 1682, he evidently made up his mind to leave the old sod and seek greater liberty in the new world, as we find him in conjunction with John ap John, effecting the purchase from William Penn of five thousand acres of land in Pennsylvania, to be laid out in the Welsh tract adjoining Philadelphia. It is supposed that his daughter, Mary, and her husband, Dr. Edward Jones, had already emigrated to America, and it is likely that their letters home had much to do with influencing the decision of Dr. Wynne.

At any rate, he took passage along with William Penn in the good ship "Welcome," which sailed from Bristol about the 10th of September, 1682, with a hundred passengers for Penn's Colony

SAMUEL WYNNE, CHESTER CO., PA.

in America, and which reached New Castle, Pa., on the 24th of October, same year. Smallpox broke out on board ship soon after leaving England, and about one-third of the company died from its ravages. In that age, of course, medical science had few means with which to fight the dread scourge, and although Dr. Wynne, the only physician aboard, did everything possible to mitigate the disease, yet the trip was one of much suffering for everyone aboard. There is still extant a legal instrument witnessed by Dr. Wynne during the voyage, being the will of Thomas Heriott, who died at sea Sept. 19, 1682. The private seal, used upon this occasion by Dr. Wynne, represents a "three-towered castle," and may have represented the particular branch of the Wynne family to which the owner belonged.

Following is a list of the passengers on this ship during this memorable voyage. It presents a collection of people who are as important as those who landed from the Mayflower on Plymouth Rock, or those who effected the settlements on the James river, in Virginia:

William Penn.

John Barber and Elizabeth, his wife, eldest daughter of John Longhurst, of Shipley, Sussex county, England.

William Bradford (printer) of Leicester, Eng.

William Bruckman, Mary, his wife, and children, Sarah and Mary, of Billinghurst, Sussex, Eng.

John Carver, and Mary, his wife, of Hertfordshire.

Benjamin Chambers, of Rochester, Kent.

Thomas Chroasdale and Agnes, his wife, and six children.

Ellen Cowgill and family.

John Fisher, Margaret, his wife, and son John.

Thomas Fitzwater and sons, Thomas and George, of Hamworth, Middlesex. His wife, Mary, and children, Josiah and Mary, died on passage.

Thomas Gillett, John Hey, Richard Ingelo, Joshua Morris.

William Lushington, Hannah Mogdridge, George Thompson.

Arthur Hayhurst, his wife and family.

Thomas Heriott, of Hurst Pier, Sussex. Died.

Isaac Ingram, of Gatton, Surrey.

Giles Knight, Mary, his wife, and son, Joseph, of Gloucester.

David Ogden, probably of London.

Evan Oliver, with Jeane, his wife, and children—David, Elizabeth, John, Hannah, Mary, Evan and Seaborn, of Radnorshire, Wales.

Thomas Pearson, of Cheshire.

John Rowland and Priscilla, his wife, of Sussex.

John Longhurst, from Chillington, Sussex.

John Stackhouse and wife, Margery, of Yorkshire.

Richard Townsend, wife Anna and son James—born on the Welcome, in the Delaware river—from London.

William Wade, of Parish Hankton, Sussex.

Thomas Walmesly, Elizabeth, his wife, and six children, of Yorkshire, England.

Nicholas Waln, Yorkshire, Joseph Woodroofe.

Thomas Wrightsworth and wife, of Yorkshire.

Thomas Wynne, chirurgeon, of Caerwys, Flintshire, North Wales.

Jeane Matthews, William Smith, Hannah Townsend, daughter of Richard Townsend. Dennis Rochford of Emstorfey, Wexford, Ireland, and his wife Mary, daughter of John Heriott, with their daughters, Grace and Mary, who died at sea.

Soon after the arrival of Dr. Thomas Wynne in Pennsylvania —at a preliminary meeting held at Chester on Nov. 4, 1682—he and two others were appointed a committee to ask the Proprietor, William Penn, to grant a constitution to the Colony.

He was present at the first Monthly meeting of the Society of Friends held in Philadelphia, Nov. 9, 1682. In this connection it may be mentioned that he was selected as one of a building committee to select a site and erect a meeting house for the Society. This was accomplished successfully, and the edifice built on a lot bought of Thomas Holme on the northwest corner of Front and Mulberry, *nee* Holme, streets in 1685. It was called the Bank Meeting House and was the first Friends church in America. It served the Society for some years. It was a wooden structure of very primitive construction, and in 1698 had become so dilapidated that it was considered dangerous and was pulled down to avoid accident. It was replaced in 1703 by another house of worship on the same lot—being a reconstruction of Center Square Meeting House, which had stood upon a part of the present City Hall site.

JOSEPH WYNNE, INDIANA

In the History of Philadelphia it is stated that "among the first brick houses built was that of Thomas Wynne. It was located on Front street, west side, above Chestnut street." In fact, Chestnut street was originally named Wynne street, and only after the determination was arrived at to name the east and west streets after varieties of forest trees was the name changed to Chestnut. It is now the principal fashionable shopping street in the city.

At the first regular Assembly of the Colony, held at Philadelphia, Jan. 12, 1683, Dr. Wynne was chosen Speaker. He was one of the Representatives from Philadelphia county, the Assembly being composed of nine members from each of the counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks, New Castle, Kent and Sussex. Of course, it should be understood that the county boundaries at that time were very much more extensive than they are at present.

In the account of the marriage of his step-daughter, Elizabeth Rowden, to John Broch, May 1, 1684, mention is made of the prospective departure of Thomas Wynne and wife for England, and it is believed they went over with Penn in the ketch "Endeavor," which sailed from Philadelphia, June 12, 1684, and reached England in seven weeks. During his stay there "he with twenty-three others were on their way to the meeting-house at White-Hart-Court, London, and were arrested in Angel Court and sent to prison." The charge was "riotous assemblage"—which seems strange when made against devout Quakers—but by perjured evidence they were sent to Newgate and fined. It is not known how long he remained in England; but when he returned to the Colony he settled on an estate at Lewes. Here he served as Justice of the Peace, being appointed March 3, 1687. In 1688 he served as Representative from Sussex county in the Assembly at Philadelphia. On May 6, same year, his name appears as witness to the marriage of the daughter of Thomas Lloyd, Deputy Governor of the Province. In 1691, Dr. Wynne was in Philadelphia. He attended the Monthly Meeting there, November and December.

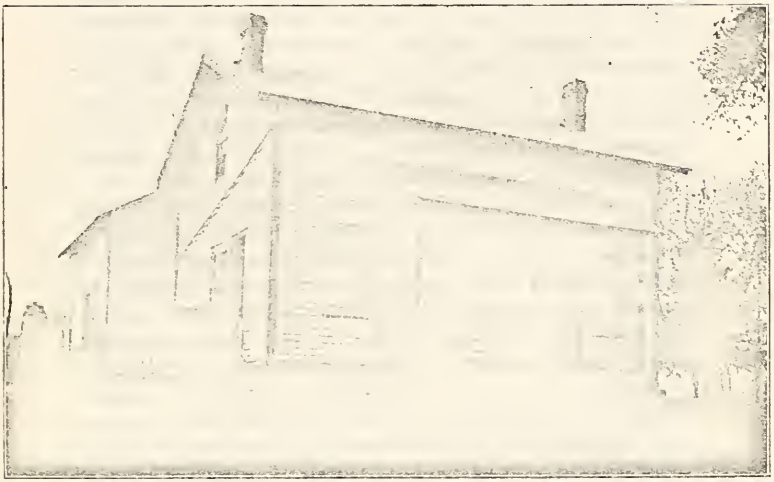
He made his will Jan. 16, 1692. This was probated Feb. 20, 1692, at Philadelphia. (Book A, page 200.) Soon after making his will he was taken sick and died at the age of sixty-two years. He was buried in Friends Cemetery, Philadelphia, Jan. 17, 1692. His will bequeaths to his wife, Elizabeth Wynne, during life, and

after death to his son, Jonathan, his messuage and plantation near the town of Lewes. He also gives to his son, Jonathan, the plantation of two hundred acres at Cedar Creek, in Sussex county. He gives one-half of his personal estate to his children in America, viz.: Jonathan, Mary, Rebecca, Sidney and Hannah. His daughter, Tabitha, was living in England; he gave her fifty shillings as a last mark of love, she having already been provided for. The other half of his personal estate he bequeathed to his wife, Elizabeth, whom he makes executrix; and "makes his friends, Thomas Lloyd, Deputy Governor of this Province, and Griffith Owen, to be overseers." The inventories value the plantation and mansion at Lewes at eighty pounds, and the two hundred acres at Cedar Creek at twenty pounds. A negro man, a negro woman and a negro child one and a half years old are value at sixty pounds; one servant youth, with one and a half years to serve, three pounds. The total inventory foots up £430, 1s, 3d.

Dr. Thomas Wynne was a man of strong mind, broad views and sterling integrity. That he possessed the confidence of his neighbors, the many positions of responsibility and authority bestowed upon him most thoroughly attest. His life began amid the narrow surrounding of a clannish Welsh life, broadened into a cosmopolitan career amid royal courts and colonial assemblies, embracing two hemispheres; and through all his acts appears the indications of calm judgment and wholesome common sense. He was the worthy American ancestor of the family, and as such we may proudly regard him. The following article regarding him, which appeared in Vol. 27 of the *Philadelphia Friend,* we reproduce as tending to show the estimation in which he was held by cotemporaries:

THOMAS WYNNE.

"Thomas Wynne, before his removal to America, resided at Caerwis, in Flintshire, North Wales. He was early convinced of the Truth, and was an able minister of the gospel of Christ. In 1681, we find Richard Davies, calling upon his "friend Thomas Wynne," who lived not far from Bishop Lloyd's residence, and obtaining his company in a visit to that dignitary. In the beginning of 1682, about the time of London Yearling Meeting, Charles Lloyd, Thomas Wynne, Richard Davies, George White-



HOME OF JOHN WYNNE, CRAWFORD CO., OHIO

head and others, called on Lord Hyde about the Sufferings of Friends in England, particularly at Bristol, and had a satisfactory opportunity. "The number of prisoners on a list delivered to Lord Hyde, to be presented to the king, amounted to one hundred and thirty-nine; of which there were eighteen aged women, from sixty and upwards, and eight children. In the latter end of the list it was said, 'Blessed are the merciful for they shall obtain mercy.'"

Soon after Yearly Meeting, Thomas Wynne must have sailed for America. He was at the first Monthly Meeting held in Philadelphia, Eleventh Month 9th, 1682, and was one of those appointed to select a sight for a Meeting House, and to consider the manner and form of the building. He was elected one of the First Assembly of the Province, which met at Chester, 10th Mo. 4th, 1682, and of the second, which assembled in Philadelphia, First Month 12th, and again Eighth Month, 1683. Of this last Assembly he was chosen speaker. His business in Philadelphia appears to have been that of a surveyor; and he was, according to Proud, "a person of note and good character." Whiting says that he was "An ancient, eminent public Friend."

Before his removal to America, he had employed his pen in defense of the Truth he professed. His first essay as an author was printed in 1677, and was entitled, "The Antiquity of the Quakers Proved Out of the Scriptures of Truth." This brought forth an antagonist with an abusive attack on the book and the Quakers. The title of this attack, as we learn from Thomas Wynne's reply to it, was, "Work for a Cooper." In 1679, Thomas came out with a defense and answer to his opponent twice as large as his original work. It was called, "An Anti-Christian Conspiracy Detected, and Satan's Champion Defeated: being a Reply to an Envious, Scurrilous Libel, called Work for a Cooper, etc."

In America he was much employed in religious matters, as well as in public affairs. He was one appointed by his brethren to prepare a brief, yet full account of the order of Society in the meetings for Discipline in England, that it might be for the government of the meetings here. The various religious services in which he was employed, indicate that he had not permitted the public affairs in which he was necessarily engaged to eat out his living concern for the Truth, or to interfere with his religious duties. In the 5th Month, 1684, he laid before his Friends, at

their Monthly Meeting, a prospect he had of paying a visit with his wife to England, on business, and requesting their consent. The Meeting considering the matter agreed thereto, and directed a certificate to be prepared to Friends in "England, Wales and elsewhere," signifying that Friends were consenting to his departure.

Thomas Wynne had married a widow, Elizabeth Rowden, and a daughter of her's of the same name of the mother, being about accomplishing her marriage with John Brock, the parents delayed sailing until the 6th Month, that they might be with them on that important occasion. Edward Jones, a valuable friend from the other side of the Schuylkill, belonging to what was afterwards called Harford or Haverford Monthly Meeting, had married, it appears, another daughter of Elizabeth Rowden, or one of Thomas Wynne's. We find this extract given in Proud, under date 1683, as a note to William Penn's account of the Province: "Edward Jones, son-in-law to Thomas Wynne, living on the Sculkil, had, with ordinary cultivation, for one grain of English barley, seventy stalk and ears of barley; and it is common in this country, from one bushel sown, to reap forty, often fifty, and sometimes sixty, and three pecks of wheat sow an acre here."

There is reason to believe that Thomas Wynne and wife accompanied William Penn to England in the Ketch Endeavor, which sailed from Philadelphia on the 12th of the 6th Month, and which after a voyage of about seven weeks, made her port in England. We have little information respecting his labors in that journey, but we find him in the Ninth Month, in London. On the 23rd of that month, his friend, William Gibson, who had written a postscript to his last publication, was buried. A meeting was held on this occasion in White-hart-Court Meeting House, and it was thought that more than one thousand persons attended the body to the burial place. At the grave it was publicly said of the body, "That it had been often beaten and in prison for Christ's sake."

Soon after this, Thomas Wynne and twenty-three others who were on their way to White-hart-Court Meeting House, being stopped in Angel-court, by the officers of the law, and there arrested, were committed to prison. On the Eighth of the Tenth Month, they were brought before the sessions at Gildhall, on the charge of being guilty of a riotous assembly with force and arms,

WYNNE COKE FURNACES, FAYETTE CO., PA.

etc., in White-hart-Court. The prisoners plead not guilty. In the first place they had not been in White-hart-Court, as the evidence produced for the prosecution itself testified. This objection was overruled, on the ground that the place where they were arrested was in the same ward of the city. They then stated that their being together in Angel-court was not intentional, but accidental, as they had been stopped whilst passing through. The only evidence given against them was, that they were arrested in a common thoroughfare when a woman spoke, the witness knew not what. Notwithstanding the errors in the charge, and the nature of the evidence, prisoners were all committed to Newgate, and fined.

How long Thomas Wynne remained in England we do not know; but on his return to America, he settled in Sussex, one of the three lower counties. To represent this county about the First of 1688, he was elected to the Assembly, and was a diligent and efficient member thereof. That body met in Philadelphia, 3rd Month 10th, 1688, and continued its sittings until the 19th, and in that short period transacted much business. On all the most important committees, Thomas Wynne was one, and perhaps on account of his age and experience, was generally named first. During the meeting of the Assembly, we find him pleading before Council, against one of the rangers of Sussex county, who had killed a poor man's hogs as he thought unrighteously, if not unlawfully.

On the Sixth of the Fifth Month, Rachel Lloyd, a daughter of Thomas Lloyd, Deputy Governor of the Province, was married to Samuel Preston. The marriage was accomplished at a meeting held at the house of Frances Cornwall, in Sussex, and Thomas Wynne, his wife and children were among the signers of the certificate. Probably this was the meeting to which they then belonged. In the Eleventh Month, 1689, he was appointed one of the justices of the peace for Sussex county, which office he seems to have held until he returned to Philadelphia to reside, towards the close of the year 1691. He was at the Monthly Meeting in the latter place in the Eleventh Month, and on the Twenty-sixth of the Twelfth Month, of that year, and the appointments of his brethren manifested that they still had a high opinion of his weight and judgment. In less than three weeks after his last

meeting, his earthly course terminated. Ripe in years, and rich in the respect of his fellow citizens, he was translated with short illness from his earthly scene of labor, to receive the reward of faithful dedication to the Lord's service. He was buried at Philadelphia, First Month, 17th, 1692.

The following episode, which came so near changing the history of the Wynne family, is inserted as throwing light upon the dangers attending even the godliest lives in early colonial days:

"Opinions of William Penn have differed. It is doubtful, however, if the founder of Pennsylvania was ever more savagely criticised than by one who was noted for his piety, whose whole life was passed in the efforts to do good unto his fellow men, and whose erudition was conspicuous, he having made uncommon progress in Latin, Greek and Hebrew at the age of twelve. Later in life, in order to enlarge his field of usefulness, he went on studying French, Spanish and the Iroquois Indian tongue, that he might preach and write in these languages to those he was likely to meet or reach by his writings.

"This man was Cotton Mather, D. D., son of Increase Mather, and he was born at Boston, Feb. 12, 1663. He was notorious for his belief in witchcraft, and for the persecutions he provoked against those charged with it by his zeal in spreading the delusion. No doubt this trait of character accounts for the views he expressed in a letter, which is now among the treasured possessions of the Massachusetts Historical Society. His zeal and his estimate of Papa Penn are perhaps best exampled by the following quaint letter which he wrote in 1681:

MATHER'S QUEER LETTER.

"'To the aged and beloved John Higginson:

"'There be now at sea a shipp (for our friend Elias Holcroft of London did advise me by the last packet that it would be some time in August) called the Welcome, which has aboard it a hundred or more of the hereticks and malignants called Quakers, with William Penn, the scamp, at the head of them. The General Court has accordingly given secret orders to Master Malachi Haxett of the brig Porpoise to waylay said Welcome as near the end of Cod as may be and make captives of Penn and his ungodly crew, so that the Lord may be glorified and not mocked

OLD WYNNE HOMESTEAD—WALTER LAUGHEAD, AT OLIPHANT FURNACE, PA.

on the soil of this new country with the heathen worshipps of these people. Much spoil may be made by selling the whole lot to Barbadoes, where slaves fetch good prices in rumme and sugar, and we shall not only do the Lord great service by punishing the wicked, but shall make great gayne for His ministers and people.

"'Yours in the bonds of Christ, COTTON MATHER.'"

NOTES.

It has been suggested by some authorities that the John ap John, who was a partner with Dr. Thomas Wynne in the purchase of Pennsylvania lands, was really the latter's elder brother; but if such is the fact it cannot be verified. Thatcher's American Medical Biography of Boston, 1828, says: "Thomas Wynne, an eminent Welsh physician, who had practiced medicine several years with high reputation in London, and his brother came to this country in 1682. With the original settlers they located themselves in Philadelphia and were the earliest physicians of that city." In the records at Philadelphia the following appears: "The Proprietary by deed of lease and release dated July 14, 1681, grant to John ap John and Thomas Wynne, their heirs, &c., 5,000 acres." Another record shows: "5th mo., 7th, 1682.—John ap John of the Parish of Ruabon, in County of Denbigh, yeoman, and Thomas Wynne of Caerwys, County Flint, chirurgeon, conveys, &c." These several accounts are conflicting. A family descended from John Wynne, "who was a brother of Dr. Thomas Wynne, who came to Philadelphia in ship Welcome," is reported in Virginia. A son of this John was killed by Indians in Virginia a few years later. Watson's Annals of Philadelphia mentions that a brother of Dr. Thomas Wynne came to this country. "This may have been John Wynne, who was on a jury in 1687 in Sussex county. Same man appears as attorney in a case reported in Sussex County Court records of same year." There was a Dr. John Wynne, whose will was probated in Annapolis, Md., in 1684.

A Thomas Wynne was in Maryland in 1671. He was a subsheriff in 1678, and Doorkeeper of Colonial Assembly. He was son of Gruffydd Wynn of Bryn yr Owen ap Richard ap John Wynn of Trefeehan, near Wrexham and Ruabon, Denbighshire.

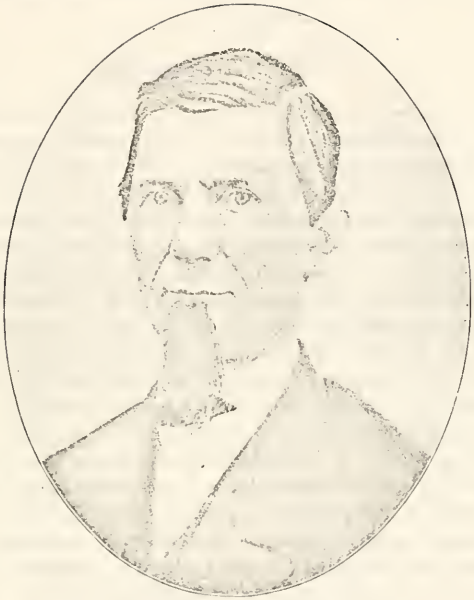
In Conway is pointed out the Castle of Plas-Mawr, built by Robert Wynne in 1585, and at which Queen Elizabeth was entertained; now occupied by Earl of Mostyn, a descendant.

The third wife of Dr. Thomas Wynne was a sister of his first wife.

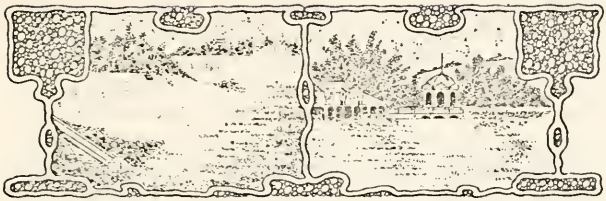
The log-book of the ship Submission begins Sept. 6, and ends Oct. 2, 1682: "Landed at Chaptants Bay; passengers, (among others) Rebecca Wynne, age 20, dau. of Dr. Wynne."

Thomas and Elizabeth Wynne obtained deed to Fisher's Island in Broadkill marshes, in (Delaware) county, containing 175 acres, to be confirmed.

Dr. Thomas Wynne once preached at Merion (Pa.) Meeting of Friends. While William Penn was riding across country to attend this meeting he overtook a maiden walking barefoot, carrying her shoes, as was the custom. He invited her to a seat behind him on the horse. She accepted, but when near the church told him she would have to alight to put on her shoes, and asked his name that she might thank him. When she learned with whom she was riding, she said that if she could ride barefoot with the governor she would go on and hear the preaching in the same condition.



JONATHAN WYNNE, CRAWFORD CO., OHIO



AMERICAN WYNNES.

THE only son of Dr. Thomas Wynne was, as we have seen, Jonathan Wynne, who was also the youngest child. According to his father's will, he received the major portion of the family estate, to-wit: The reversion of the plantation at Lewes, Suffolk county, Pa., subject to his step-mother's life interest, the Cedar Creek plantation of two hundred acres in Suffolk, and an equal share with the other children in one-half of the personal estate of his father. It is not conclusively known when Jonathan was born, but it is known that he was born in Wales, and that he came to America with his sister Mary and her husband, Dr. Edward Jones, in 1681, preceding his father's immigration by nearly a year. In 1694 he was married in Philadelphia to Miss Sarah Greaves, or Graves, and he settled on a tract of land belonging to him a few miles northwest of Philadelphia, at a point now embraced in the beautiful suburb of Wynnfield. Here in 1701 he built a substantial stone dwelling, an illustration of which is shown elsewhere in this volume, and christened the plantation or estate, "Wynnestaye," which is a favorite appellation for manors in Wales. The "staye" signifies in Gaelic, "field" or "ditch." But little is known of his general life. We find him mentioned a few times in public documents. For instance: In 1705 Jonathan Wynne enters a petition to the Committee on Public Property, asserting that he is the heir of Dr. Thomas Wynne, and that his father had never taken up all of the original purchase of five thousand acres which he had bought of William Penn while still a resident of Wales; and praying an investigation of the same, and in case such should prove to be the fact, that the residue should be

forthwith set off. On the 18th day of 4th month, 1705, the committee issued the following mandate to the Colonial Surveyor:

"These are to authorize and require thee to survey and lay out to the said Jonathan Wynne, the said quantity of four hundred acres of land in the Welsh Tract, if there to be found vacant, or elsewhere, according to the Methods of Townships, where not surveyed, or seated by the Indians; and make returns by a copy of this, certified by the secretary into the Surveyor General's Office; which said survey, in case the said Jonathan Wynn hath a right to so much yet untaken up shall be valid, otherwise shall be void and of no effect. Given under our hands and Province Seal at Philadelphia the 18th of 4th Mo., 1705.

To David Powell, Surveyor.

Edw. Shippen.
Griffith Owen.
Jas. Logan."

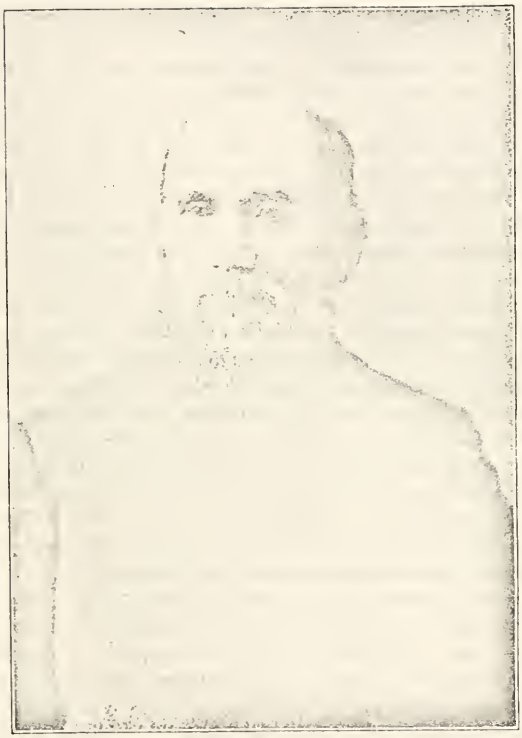
We also find in the minutes of Merion Preparative Meeting of Friends, 2nd of 4th Mo., 1704, the following extract: "Jonathan Wynne being also desirous to join with Friends in their Collection, being likewise brought up among Friends, is also left to his freedom."

In the list of marriages kept by the Radnor Monthly Meeting, it appears that Jonathan Wynne was a witness to the following marriages which occurred at Merion:

"26th of 10th Mo. 1699—John Cadwalader and Martha Jones."
" 6th of 10th Mo. 1699—Robert Fletcher and Elizabeth John."
" 4th of 8th Mo. 1706—Jonathan Jones and Gainor Owens."

The Joneses were his nephew and niece, being the children of his sister Mary. From minutes of Radnor Monthly Meeting, 11th Mo., 1712, appears this extract: "It is desired that the overseers of Merion Meeting continue their care in relation to Jonathan Wynne." And again in the minutes of the 12th of 12th Mo., 1713: "It is desired that the overseers of Merion Meeting continue their care in relation to Jonathan Wynne."

Glenn, in his history of Merion, says that it appears that Jonathan Wynne settled in Blockley township, which was formerly a part of the Liberty Lands of Philadelphia, at an early date. Whether the house, "Wynnestaye," which he built in 1701, was erected on land purchased by him personally, or upon part of the Liberty Lands belonging to his father's joint purchase with John



THOMAS WYNNE, OF TEXAS

ap John, is not known. It is presumed to be the latter, as Dr. Thomas Wynne owned considerable land in this part of the country, and he received grant of 250 acres in Radnor township May 29, 1694.

To Jonathan Wynne and his wife Sarah were born three sons and four daughters, Thomas, John or Jonathan, Hannah, Mary, Sidney, Martha and Elizabeth. The father appears to have died in 1721, but it is not definitely known. His will was executed Jan. 29, 1719, and was probated at Philadelphia, May 17, 1721. By the provisions of his will he leaves to his eldest son, Thomas, all the home plantation after the death or second marriage of his widow; to his son John, two hundred and fifty acres near the "Great Valley" (Chester Valley); to his son Jonathan, two hundred and fifty acres in the same locality; to his two eldest daughters, Hannah and Mary, lot in High street, Philadelphia—60x300 feet—to be equally divided; to his three youngest daughters, Sidney, Martha and Elizabeth, four hundred acres near the Great Valley, or "in the great meadows," to be equally divided, with power to sell at eighteen or marriage. He made his brothers-in-law, Edward Jones and Daniel Humphreys, his trustees, and in case of their decease, John Cadwalader and Jonathan Jones. His wife Sarah was made executrix. It would seem that the bulk of Mr. Wynne's landed estate lay in Chester county, which was being largely settled by Welsh colonists. In the records of that county, we find that Jonathan Wynne, a non-resident, was assessed on one thousand acres in Nantmel township, in 1720, and again, on the same tract, the valuation was put on it of £30 to the same party. In the first assessment the name appears Gwynne, corrected to "Wynne," showing that the two names are synonyms, the G being left out in the English spelling, the pronunciation being the same. Nothing is mentioned in his will of the Cedar Creek or Lewes plantations, which descended to him from his father, and it seems probable that he sold these properties and invested in the new and booming territory of Chester county. As this district became in a way the home of many descendants of the race in America, a description of the county might be appreciated.

Chester county is one of the three original counties established by William Penn in 1682, and included at that time Delaware county and all of the territory (except the small portion now in

Philadelphia county) southwest of the Schuylkill to the extreme limits of the province. Lancaster was separated in 1729, Berks (partly formed from Chester) in 1752 and Delaware in 1789. Length 37 miles, breadth 20 miles, area 738 square miles.

The county embraces every variety of soil and surface. The northern part is rugged, the Welsh mountains, a sandstone chain of considerable elevation, belonging to the lower secondary formation, forms the northwestern boundary. A wide belt of red shale and sandstone and a considerable area of gneiss rock lies to the south of the mountain, and to this succeeds the North Valley hill. The "Great Valley" of primitive limestone forms the most distinguishing feature of the county and constitutes one of its greatest sources of wealth. This valley, which is generally two to three miles wide, crosses the county a little north of the center in a southwest and northeast direction. It is shut in on both sides by parallel hills of moderate elevation, and from either of these the whole width of the valley may be comprehended at a glance; presenting, with its white cottages and broad, fertile, highly cultivated farms and smiling villages, one of the most lovely scenes in the United States. It must have received its name of "Great" in the earlier days of the province, when the greater limestone valleys of the Kitatinny and those among the mountains were unknown.

To the south of the valley lies extensive primitive formation covering the whole southern section of the county, and forming a gently undulating country with occasionally a few abrupt elevations.

The principal streams are the Brandywine, Elk creek and Octarara creek, running southwesterly, and Pikerings creek, Valley creek, French creek and Pidgeon creek, tributaries of the Schuylkill.

Excellent roads cross the county in all directions, of which the principal are the Lancaster turnpike, the Downington and Harrisburg turnpike, the Strasburg road and the Chadsford road.

The early Welsh occupied the eastern part of the county.

Chester county received its name in the following manner: When William Penn first arrived at Upland, now Old Chester, turning around to his friend Pearson, one of his own society, who had accompanied him in the ship Welcome, he said, "Providence has brought us here safely. Thou hast been the companion of my

WYNNEFIELD, ILLINOIS

perils. What wilt thou that I shall call this place?" Pearson replied, "Chester, in remembrance of the city from which I came." Penn also decreed that one county should retain the name Chester after the territory was broken up."

Chester county has some claims to consideration also on account of some of her eminent sons. Easttown township was the birthplace and home of Gen. Anthony Wayne, of Revolutionary fame; Cedar Croft, in East Marlborough township, is still shown as the home of Bayard Taylor, the great traveler and author, while Benjamin West, one of America's greatest artists, was born and bred in Spring township. The battle of Brandywine was fought in this county, and the memorable camp of Valley Forge lies partly in Chester county.

Of the other children of Dr. Thomas Wynne, we have only a limited amount of information. Mary, who was the eldest who came to America, was married to Dr. Edward Jones in Wales and came to America Aug. 13, 1681, with her husband and children. Dr. Jones was born in 1645 and was considerably older than his wife. In connection with John ap Thomas, he in company with seventeen others, bought five thousand acres about Merion. He kept only 312 acres for himself, however, near the Liberty Lands of Philadelphia. A part of this land is included in the present limits of Fairmount Park, the buildings of the Centennial Exposition of 1876 being placed on lands formerly owned by the Wynne and Jones families. Both Dr. Jones and his wife were devoted members of the Friends Church, the latter being an accepted minister of that denomination. Dr. Jones served in the Provincial Assembly, and also as justice of the peace. He died in Merion, Dec. 26, 1737, and Mary, his wife, died July 29, 1738. Both were buried at Merion. Their children were:

1. Martha, born in Wales, married John Cadwalader.

2. Jonathan, born in Wales in 1680, married Gainer Owen April 8, 1706.

3. Edward, born at Merion, who with his younger brothers inherited the original home estate.

4. Thomas, born at Merion, had issue.

5. Evan, born at Merion, married Mary Stephenson; second wife was daughter of Col. Matthews of Fort Albany, N. Y. He

was the father of Dr. John Jones, the physician to Gen. George Washington.

6. John, born at Merion.
7. Elizabeth, born at Merion, married Rees Thomas, Jr.
8. Mary.

Jonathan Jones, the eldest son of Dr. Edward and Mary Wynne Jones, purchased of his wife's brother, Evan Owens, the large estate upon which he afterwards built the famous mansion called Wynnewood, and named it after his grandfather. He lived to be ninety years of age. The author in 1905 paid a visit to this old manorial residence, located northwest of Philadelphia, around which has grown up the beautiful suburb of Wynnewood Manor. The old house was built about 1720, and named after Dr. Thomas Wynne, the founder of the American branch of the Wynnes. It was originally built of stone, but about the time of the Centennial Exposition in 1876 it was coated on the outside with "staff," really marring the beauty and venerable appearance of the historic edifice. It still presents a handsome appearance, and is surrounded with large and elaborate grounds. The present front of the building is really the rear as designed by the architect, a change of the highways having created this reversal of former conditions. The estate has, however, passed out of the hands of the Jones family quite recently, and is now owned by Messrs. Ed. and Robert Toland and used by them as a summer home. Strange to say, it is now known in the neighborhood as Penn's Cottage.

Evan, the fourth son of Mary Wynne Jones, was the father of Dr. John Jones. It will be remembered how Dr. Thomas Wynne acted as the physician to that grand old character, William Penn, founder of Pennsylvania, and his shipload of pestilence-stricken companions on board the good ship Welcome on her voyage to the land of freedom. It is a remarkable coincidence that during that other trying time in the history of America, when the grand old Virginian, George Washington, was leading our armies through the troublous seas of a successful revolution, that a lineal descendant of Dr. Wynne should act as special physician to the "Father of His Country," yet such is the case—Dr. John Jones acting as General Washington's personal physician during the campaigns in Pennsylvania and New York.

T. B. DEEM, KNIGHTSTOWN, IND.

Martha, the eldest child of Mary Wynne Jones, was married to John Cadwalader at Merion on Oct. 26, 1699. Mr. Cadwalader was the son of Thomas Cadwalader of Merioneth, Wales. He was a highly respected citizen, and served in the Common Council of Philadelphia continuously from November, 1718, to January, 1733. He died July 24, 1734, and his wife followed him to the grave April 16, 1747. The offspring of this union were Thomas, Mary, Hannah and Rebecca. Thomas was born in 1707, and was apprenticed to his uncle, Dr. Evans Jones, who moved to New York in 1727. Young Thomas became a distinguished physician in the colony; was associated with Benjamin Franklin in establishing the Philadelphia Library; he presided at the great "Tea Meeting" in the State House yard, in which the "Philadelphia Resolutions" were adopted, the language of which was copied into the famous "Boston Resolutions" of a later date. He married Hannah Lambert in 1738, and had two sons, John and Lambert. Both he and his two sons signed the "Non-Importation Article" which bound the people of the Colony not to buy English-made goods till the wrongs of the people were righted. He died in 1779. Mary, the eldest daughter of Martha Cadwalader, was married in 1731 to Judge Samuel Dickinson, and became the mother of John Dickinson, the ablest lawyer of his day in the Colony, and an officer of the militia at the outbreak of the Revolution, and at which time he was a member of the Colonial Assembly. Hannah, the next daughter, married Samuel Morris, and the third daughter, Rebecca, married William Morris. These brothers were relatives of Robert Morris, the financial officer of the Confederated Colonies during the Revolution.

We append the following biographical sketch of Gen. John Cadwalader, the eldest son of Dr. Thomas Cadwalader, before mentioned:

John Cadwalader, soldier, was born in Philadelphia, Jan. 10, 1742. Although thirty-three years of age at the time of the outbreak of the Revolution, and a very promising and able officer thereafter, nothing seems to have been recorded regarding his early life. It is known that, at the time of the battle of Lexington, he was in command of a volunteer company in Philadelphia, which was popularly known as the "Silk Stocking Company." This would appear to have been an organization from among the *elite*

of the young men of the Quaker City, but there can be no doubt that the company was well drilled and disciplined, as nearly all of its members afterwards received commissions in the army. Cadwalader was an active member of the committee of safety until he was appointed colonel of one of the city battalions. Later, he was commissioned a brigadier-general under the State government, and during the winter campaign of 1776-77 he commanded the Pennsylvania troops. General Washington's determination to cross the Delaware above the "Falls" with his main division on the evening of Christmas, 1776, for the purpose of attacking Trenton, included the simultaneous crossing of the river at lower points by two smaller divisions of the army. One of these divisions, under General Ewing, was to land at the ferry, below Trenton, in order to prevent any movement of the British from Trenton towards their posts at Bordentown and Burlington. General Cadwalader was to make, if possible, an attack upon Burlington, his orders from General Washington being: "If you can do nothing real, at least create as great a diversion as possible." The crossing of the Delaware on and through the ice a few miles above Trenton has been celebrated in picture and story. Washington accomplished the feat with great difficulty, but below Trenton the floating ice rendered it impossible for the other divisions to cross, so that a part of the British force in Trenton succeeded in retreating in the direction of Bordentown, and it was not until the 27th that General Cadwalader was able to move his division across from Bristol to the Jersey side. The strength of the British position at Trenton being much greater than General Washington had supposed, and the British force larger than his own, the commander-in-chief abandoned his position to make the attack upon Princeton, which occurred Jan. 3, 1777. This was the first engagement in which General Cadwalader took part. General Washington, writing shortly afterwards to the President of Congress, described him as "a man of ability, a good disciplinarian, firm in his principles, and of intrepid bravery." In 1777, the British army landed at Elkton, Md., and it became necessary to organize and equip the militia on the eastern shore. Washington accordingly sent General Cadwalader there. The latter shortly afterwards joined the army under Washington, taking part in the battle of Brandywine. He

WYNNEWOOD PLACE, TEXAS

also served as a volunteer at the battle of Germantown, and during the winter was engaged in partisan service on the flanks of the enemy. He was again in Maryland, engaged in recruiting on the eastern shore. Early in the spring of 1778 he wrote to General Washington, stating his purpose to rejoin the army, and received from Washington in reply the following: "We want your aid exceedingly, and the public, perhaps at no time since the beginning of the war, would be more benefited by your advice and assistance than at the present moment, and throughout the whole of this campaign, which must be important and critical." Later, in regard to a special detachment of about 400 Continental troops, with some militia, who were to harass the rear of the enemy, then moving through New Jersey toward New York, Chief Justice Marshall said: "If General Cadwalader could be prevailed upon to command them, he would be named by Washington for that service, as an officer in whom full confidence might be placed." Cadwalader engaged in it with alacrity. By all of this it would appear that General Cadwalader held rather a peculiar relation toward Washington, and toward the existing struggle; the fact being that he was a man of enormous fortune, whom it was very desirable to engage in the service of the colonies, and who appears to have had more of his own way when in the service than any of the other officers. The conclusion of the movement through New Jersey was the battle of Monmouth, which was fought June 28, 1778, and in which General Cadwalader was engaged.

It was at this time that the celebrated cabal was formed against General Washington, known as "Conway's Cabal," from Thomas, called the Count de Conway, an Irishman, who has the evil repute of having been the leader of the conspiracy which aimed to overthrow Washington and put General Gates in his place. Cadwalader's feelings were strongly enlisted in behalf of Washington, whose confidence and friendly regard he had uniformly enjoyed, and whose opposition to this cabal brought him into a duel with General Conway. Authorities differ as to the process by which this was reached. One story is that Cadwalader challenged Conway on account of the latter's attacks upon the commander-in-chief. Another, which seems more probable, is that General Cadwalader's animadversions upon General Con-

way's behavior at the battle of Germantown caused the latter to send a challenge. Whichever of these two statements may be the correct one, the challenge passed and was accepted, and a duel was fought near Philadelphia, July 22, 1778, in which Conway was shot in the mouth and fell, severely wounded, and as it was thought at the time, mortally, though he ultimately recovered and left the country. His antagonist was unhurt. General Cadwalader was never in the United States military service. When not in the field with his command in the Pennsylvania line, he acted in battle either as a volunteer or under specified orders for particular service. This arrangement was of his own making, as he was twice appointed by Congress a brigadier-general, and declined the appointment. Subsequently General Cadwalader was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Maryland. His daughter, Frances, married David Montague, afterward Lord Erskine, and from her are descended the present Dukes of Portland and the wife of Lord Archibald Campbell. After General Cadwalader's death, Thomas Paine, the great Revolutionary patriot, who had been considered his enemy through life, wrote an epitaph, in the form of a monumental inscription, for a Baltimore newspaper, which ran as follows:

"IN MEMORY OF GENERAL JOHN CADWALADER,

Who died February 10th, 1786,
At Shrewsbury, his seat in Kent county,
In the forty-fourth year of his age.
This amiable, worthy gentleman
Had served his country
With reputation
In the character of a soldier and a statesman:
He took an active part, and had a principal
Share in the late Revolution;
And although he was zealous in the cause
Of American freedom,
His conduct was not marked with the
Least degree of malevolence or party spirit.
Those who honestly differed from him in opinion,
He always treated with singular tenderness.
In sociability and cheerfulness of temper,
Honesty, and goodness of heart,
Independence of spirit, and warmth of friendship,
He had no superior,
And few, very few, equals.
Never did any man die more lamented
By his friends and neighbors;
To his family and near relations
His death was a stroke still more severe."

MRS. SUSAN WYNNE AMOLD, FLORIDA

Lambert Cadwalader, the younger brother of Gen. John Cadwalader, before mentioned, served in the Revolutionary army, being lieutenant-colonel of the Third Pennsylvania Battalion, Jan. 4, 1776. He was taken prisoner at Fort Washington when that stronghold was besieged and captured by General Howe on Nov. 16, 1776. However, while a prisoner, Congress promoted him, December, 1776, to be colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania, to rank from Oct. 25, 1776. He was finally released on parole and was not exchanged, resigning his military position Jan. 22, 1779. We find that he was closely associated with General Washington, it appearing in our researches that on Jan. 21, 1790, he dined with the President, and also again on April 8th, same year, and that "he exercised with General Washington on horseback on more than one occasion." He died Sept. 12, 1823.

Mr. Francis Howard Williams, president of the "Society of the Welcome," composed of descendants of the passengers who came to Penn's colony on that vessel in October, 1682, is himself a descendant of Dr. Thomas Wynne, and gives his genealogy as follows:

Sir John Wynne—Sidney Gerard.
Peter Wynne—
Dr. Thomas Wynne—Mary Bultall.
Mary Wynne—Dr. Edward Jones.
Elizabeth Jones—Rees Thomas, Jr.
Anna Thomas—Samuel Williams.
Thomas Williams—Isabella Howard.
Howard Williams—Ann Heacock.
Joseph J. Williams—Martha Paul Shoemaker.
Francis Howard Williams—Martha B. Houston.

THE HUMPHREYS.

HANNAH WYNNE was married Aug. 25, 1695, to Mr. Daniel Humphreys, who was also a Welsh immigrant to Pennsylvania. The Humphreys came from Llwyngwrill, and their genealogy dates back to 1400. Daniel was the son of Samuel Humphrey and Elizabeth Rees, or Rhys, both being among the oldest and most respectable families in Wales. Mr.

Humphreys became one of the largest landowners in Pennsylvania, the old maps showing his real estate in numerous parts of the Colony. Daniel and Hannah resided near Merion, in Montgomery county, and had numerous children, most of whom lived to maturity. Their offspring comprised:

Samuel, born 6-3-1696; Thomas, b. 4-20-1697; Jonathan, b. 7-9-1698; Hannah, b. 11-7-1699; Benjamin, b. 11-7-1701; Elizabeth, b. 8-16-1703; Mary, b. 12-10-1704; Solomon, b. 10-16-1706; Joshua, b. 1-10-1708; Edward, b. 12-28-1709; Martha, b. 9-9-1711; Charles, b. 7-19-1714; Rebecca, b. 10-2-1716.

Among the later descendants of this worthy couple may be mentioned Joshua Humphrey, often called the "Father of the American Navy," and General Humphrey of Revolutionary fame. Also Jacob Humphrey, captain 6th Penn. Feb. 15, 1777, transferred to 1st Penn. 1783, and served to June, 1783. We find also John Humphrey, ensign of Lee's Light Dragoons, Aug. 2, 1779; transferred to 6th Penn. Aug. 25, 1779; transferred to 2nd Penn. Jan. 17, 1781; 2nd Lieut. 4th Continental Artillery Ap. 2, 1782. Served to June 17, 1783.

Charles Humphrey, son of Daniel and Hannah, was a member of the Provincial Assembly 1763-1774; and was one of seven deputies to attend the first Inter-Colonial Congress, which adopted "First Bill of Rights." He was also a member of First Colonial Congress in 1775. He was born in the famous Mansion House on Cobbs' creek, near Haverford Meeting House.

One of the Humphreys, in conjunction with his cousin, Dickinson, were members of the committee of the Pennsylvania House of Delegates at the time of the question of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, and both voted against it because of the implied license of slavery in the instrument. As Pennsylvania's assent was an absolute necessity to the adoption of the Constitution, and as there were only five members of the committee having the matter in reference, it will be seen upon what slender threads momentous issues hang.

NOTES.

Daniel Humphrey came to America from Merionethshire, Wales, about the same time as William Penn arrived. He was accompanied by his mother, Elizabeth Humphrey, and brother, Benjamin, and sisters, Anna and Gabitha.

MRS. ELIZABETH WYNNE FRENCH AND HUSBAND

The following genealogy is taken from Browning's "Americans of Royal Descent":

Daniel Humphrey married Martha Wynne, and had 1, Charles Humphrey of "Mansion House," member of Provincial Assembly 1764-74, and Continental Congress 1774-76, and voted against the Declaration of Independence; 2, Dr. Edward Humphrey, who married Eliz. Hays; 3, Samuel Humphreys; 4, Joshua Humphrey, who married Sarah William; 5, Joshua Humphreys, naval constructor and master shipbuilder to the government. He married Mary Davis, and had 1, Clement Humphrey; 2, Sarah Humphrey, married Henry Hollingsworth and had Hannah, who married Dr. Thomas Stewardson, Mary who married Dr. James Carson, Rebecca who married Gen. A. E. Humphrey; 3, Chas. Humphrey, who married Lowry Price; 4, Elizabeth; 5, Ann; 6, Joshua; 7, Ann; 8, Rebecca; 9, Martha; 10, Margaret; 11, Samuel Humphrey of Philadelphia, chief naval constructor to government 1826-46, who married Letitia Atkinson, and had: 1, Clement; 2, Gen. A. E. Humphrey, U. S. A., and married Rebecca Hollings and had Capt. Henry Humphrey, U. S. A.; Lieut. Charles Humphrey 1866, and Rebecca Letitia; 3, Lieut. Joshua Humphrey, U. S. N. and C. S. V.; 4, Jane Humphrey, who married Capt. McCabe, U. S. A.; 5, Catherine; 6, Mary, who married George Yonge of Augusta, Ga., and had Letitia, who married J. C. Wrenchall, Pittsburg, Samuel Yonge, Kansas City, and William Wadley Yonge of Chattanooga; 7, William Penn Humphrey, U. S. N., San Francisco.

The following genealogy shows the Vaux, residents of Philadelphia:

Dr. Thomas Wynne.

1. Hannah Wynne, afterwards Humphreys.
2. Martha Humphreys, afterwards Paschall.
3. Hannah Paschall, afterwards Hollingsworth.
4. Mary Hollingsworth, afterwards Morris.
5. Levi Morris.
6. Sarah H. Morris, afterwards married to Mr. George Vaux.
7. Mary M. Vaux, George Vaux, Jr., William S. Vaux, Jr. All unmarried.

THE DICKINSONS.

REBECCA WYNNE was born in 1662. She married first Mr. Solomon Thomas, an esteemed Welsh Friend, in March, 1685, at Third haven Meeting, Talbot county, Md. He lived for only a few years thereafter, and died without issue. Rebecca married on the 23d of July, 1692, Mr. John Dickinson, of Talbot county, Md., the ceremony taking place at his house. He was the son of Walter Dickinson, of Crosia-dore, and an uncle of Samuel Dickinson, who married Mary Cadwalader, the daughter of John Cadwalader and Martha Jones (the latter a granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne. But little more is known of the genealogy of this branch, the Maryland records being not well kept.

It is reported that Dr. Thomas Wynne had a daughter by his second wife, Margery Maud, and that this child is the ancestor of the Fisher and Gilpin families. However, no mention of her is made in the doctor's will, and we are inclined to the belief that she was probably a step-daughter.

THE CHEWS.

SIDNEY WYNNE married William Chew on October 20, 1692, at the house of William Richardson, in Anna Arundel county, Maryland. Mr. Chew was the son of Samuel and Ann Chew of that county. Col. Samuel Chew was in 1676 chancellor and secretary of the proprietor, Lord Baltimore. The author has not been able to trace this family more fully, largely for the same reasons as stated about the Dickinsons.

THE WYNNES.

THOMAS WYNNE, of Blockley, the eldest son of Jonathan, the son of Dr. Thomas Wynne, inherited Wynnestaye from his father. He married Mary Warner, daughter of Isaac Warner of Blockley, the wedding occurring at the Friends' Meeting at Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1722. He died in 1751; afterwards his

ISAAC WYNNE AND FAMILY, CRAWFORD CO., OHIO

widow married James Jones, no children resulting from the second marriage. Mr. Wynne's estate was appraised by Robert Roberts and David George at £195. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Wynne were:

1. Ann, born Dec. 2, 1724; she married Phineas Roberts, a descendant of a Welsh family, in 1743, and they had, among other children, Hannah Roberts, born 1747, who married Lieut. Abraham Streeper in 1768, and had Mary Streeper, born Oct. 28, 1770, who married Titus Yerkes, and had Mary Paul Yerkes, born June 12, 1814, who married Joel Cook 2nd and had Gustavus Benson Cook, born July 18, 1838, and had Joel Cook 3d, born March 20, 1842, married Mary E. Edmunds, and had Richard Yerkes Cook, born Feb. 25, 1845; William Cook, born July 18, 1848, married Mary Earle. Richard Yerkes Cook married Lavina Borden and had one son, Gustavus Wynne Cook, born Dec. 12, 1868, who married Nancy Mumford Bright of Williamsburg, Va., and had Nancy Wynne Cook and Lavina Emly Cook.
2. Lydia, born Jan. 12, 1726, married Jonathan Edwards in 1746.
3. Jonathan.
4. Sarah, born Dec. 27, 1728.
5. Thomas, born Sept. 13, 1730, died in infancy.
6. Thomas, born Nov. 21, 1733, of whom presently.
7. Isaac, born July 2, 1737.
8. Deborah, born Oct. 18, 1741.
9. Mary, born July 24, 1744.

Thomas, the son of Thomas and Mary Wynne, born Nov. 21, 1733, married Margaret Colton, on Jan. 27, 1757, and two children were born to them: Thomas and Phebe.

1. Phebe, married John Adams, and they resided at Wynnestaye, where Mr. Adams conducted a snuff mill for several years. They had an only son, John Adams, who married Rachel Bohrman and continued to reside in Blockley. They also had two daughters: Phebe, who married James Steel, and Margaret, who married John Davis.

2. Thomas was born in 1762; he married Elizabeth Rees, and they inherited Wynnestaye from Mr. Wynne's father. During the Revolution Mr. Wynne joined the American army and was made a lieutenant in what was denominated the Flying Camp,

being probably light armed troops designed for scouting and skirmishing. While in this service, under the command of his cousin, Col. Lambert Cadwalader, he was captured by the British at Fort Washington and kept a prisoner for a long time in New York. He was afterwards paroled, but was never exchanged. During his absence, Wynnestaye was besieged by a British marauding party from Philadelphia, but Mrs. Wynne, aided by her domestic and farm hands, made a successful resistance until the sound of the firing brought relief from the American forces. Mr. Wynne died at Wynnestaye at the age of eighty-three years. This couple had nine children, to-wit:

Margaret, who married John Dungan.

Thomas, who married Hannah Sharpe.

Phebe, who married Owen Jones.

Ruth, who married Leonard Knight.

Elizabeth, who married William Rose.

Ann, who married William Davey.

Samuel, of whom presently.

Susanna, born March 28, 1804; married Jacob Duffield. She died July 23, 1844.

Polly, who died aged 18 years and 25 days.

We were unable to trace the families of any of these children, except Samuel, who was born in 1795. He married Phebe Sharpe, who was born Aug. 31, 1795, and died June 13, 1871. Their children were:

Elizabeth, born March 23, 1817, died Jan. 8, 1852. She married William McDonald; had issue—two daughters and one son.

Sarah, born Jan. 18, 1819, died Aug. 8, 1819.

Mary, born Dec. 27, 1820, died Sept. 8, 1896. She married Daniel Hagy; had issue—four daughters and six sons.

Joseph Sharpe, of whom presently.

Anna B., born Dec. 21, 1823; died March 21, 1896; unmarried.

Keziah C., born Feb. 8, 1826; died July 26, 1905; she married Evan Jones; had issue—two daughters and four sons.

Samuel, born Jan. 3, 1828; died March 24, 1895; he married Annie Litzenberg; had issue—three daughters and five sons.

Phebe, born Sept. 20, 1829; died Jan. 15, 1901; unmarried.

THOMAS AND NANCY WYNNE, TOLEDO, OHIO

William G., born Nov. 3, 1831; died Sept. 3, 1904; he married Maria Cooper; had issue—three daughters and one son.

Susan D., born Feb. 27, 1833, died May 30, 1905; she married first, Chas. B. Thomas; second, George Smith; had issue—two sons by Thomas and two sons by Smith.

Margaret D., born Feb. 13, 1837; married Charles H. Carpenter; no issue.

Joseph Sharpe Wynne, the son of Samuel and Phebe (Sharpe) Wynne, was born May 20, 1822, and died July 16, 1897. He married Elizabeth N. Matlock, and they had issue as follows:

Thomas, of whom presently.

William W., born March 7, 1851; married first, Mary Steel, and had issue—two daughters and one son; married second, Elizabeth Steel (sister of first wife), and had issue—two daughters and two sons.

Lizzie N., born Jan. 7, 1853; died Dec. 20, 1882; she married Lineaus A. Prince, and had issue—two daughters and two sons.

Emily N., born May 19, 1855; married Robert K. Pearce, and had issue—three daughters and one son.

Phebe M., born Jan. 25, 1857; died Sept. 1, 1858.

Charles C., born Feb. 14, 1859; married first, Nellie Campbell, had issue—one daughter and one son; second wife, Rebecca MacDonald, no issue.

Mary H., born Oct. 4, 1861; died Dec. 4, 1864.

Mary, born May, 1865; died 1871.

Thomas Wynne, the eldest son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Matlock) Wynne, was born Sept. 1, 1849; he married first, Sarah L. Miller, and had issue—one son. He married second, Elizabeth (Bessie) Maclean, and had issue—one son and one daughter. Mr. Wynne has been for many years librarian of the George Institute Library, 5100 Lancaster avenue, Philadelphia, and is a skilled genealogist. The author acknowledges great obligations to him for favors conferred. His children, above mentioned, are as follows:

Clarence P. Wynne, born Oct. 13, 1876; president of the real estate company of Wynne, Prince & Co., 719 Walnut street, Philadelphia. The vice-president, Joseph W. Prince, is a cousin.

Helen, born Jan. 29, 1893.

Thomas Elliott, born March 29, 1896.

John Wynne, the second son of Jonathan and Sarah (Greaves) Wynne, inherited from his father 250 acres in the Chester Valley (now Xantmel township, Chester county). It seems, however, that he never resided there, but, on the other hand, settled in Germantown, Pa., near Philadelphia. He married Anne, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Boucher) Pastorius; her grandparents were Daniel and Frances Pastorius. Mr. Wynne died in 1787. His children were: Pastorious, Isaac, Sarah, Mary and Ann. The youngest daughter married a Mr. Hutton. One of the streets in Germantown was named Wynne street in honor of the elder John Wynne; it was later renamed Duncannon street. Sarah married a Mr. Hall, and had two sons, Joseph and John Hall. Pastorious Wynne, the eldest son of John, died in 1789. We have been unable to trace the descent of this branch any further.

The brother of Dr. Thomas Wynne evidently had a son named James R. Wynne. In support of this theory we cite a provision in the will of Thomas Wynne, grandson of Dr. Wynne, bequeathing to his cousin, James Wynne, a horse. As this will was probated Nov. 23, 1751, it does not appear that the gift was made to his brother Jonathan's son, James, who was not born till 1736, and would have been a nephew instead of cousin. We have also been apprised that a descendant of Dr. Wynne's brother was killed by Indians in Virginia.

George Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, descendant of Dr. Thomas Wynne, still owns the famous dueling pistols which were used at the hostile meeting between his ancestor, Gen. John Cadwalader, and Gen. Count Conway during the Revolution.

At Great Valley Baptist Church, Chester county, Pa., is recorded on Dec. 14, 1815, the marriage of William Wynne to Jane Leitch.

WELCOME SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ON THE 5th day of October, 1906, a number of the descendants of the passengers who immigrated to America with William Penn on board the ship Welcome formed the above named society for the purpose of collecting and preserving historic data relative to the settlement of Pennsylvania and the founding of

MR. AND MRS. E. S. WYNNE, TOLEDO, OHIO

Philadelphia, and for social purposes. The membership is limited to one hundred. Below are given the names of the members who derive their eligibility to membership through descent from Dr. Thomas Wynne, although there are some hundreds now living in Philadelphia who are of Wynne descent:

Richard M. Cadwalader.
Dr. Chas. E. Cadwalader.
Richard Y. Cook.
Sydney George Fisher.
Ellicott Fisher.
Thomas H. Shoemaker.
Francis Howard Williams.
Churchill Williams.
Aubrey Howard Williams.
Henry D. Rogers.
Rodney Wister.
Alexander W. Wister.
Jones Wister.
Miss Hannah Ann Zell.
Mrs. Mary Williams de Marie
Mrs. Hannah P. Richardson.
Mrs. Mary Williams Shoemaker.

The society's officers are: Francis Howard Williams, president; Rodman Wister, vice-president; Aubrey Howard Williams, secretary; Ellicott Fisher, treasurer; George Cuthbert Gillespie, registrar. Council—Richard McCall Cadwalader, John B. Calahan, Jr., Charles Gobrecht Darrach, Sidney George Fisher, Harrold E. Gillingham, John Story Jenks, Fisher Corlies Morgan, Thomas H. Shoemaker, Alexander W. Wister.

THE SECOND JONATHAN WYNN.

JONATHAN, son of Jonathan Wynn of Blockley township, received for his portion, two hundred and fifty acres of land in what is now Nantmel township, Chester county, Pa. His brother John received a like amount of land in the same place, and his three younger sisters inherited four hundred acres in the same locality. They seem to have retained it jointly, no account of a division of it being found. It came to be known as the "Wynn Tract," and was most desirably situated, comprising about the best body of land in the township. It does not appear that any of the heirs lived thereon, or did anything to improve it. After they had paid taxes for several years without receiving any income of importance, it seems that the county authorities decided to raise the rates on all lands in the county uniformly "a pepper

an acre," this being the popular way of designating it. In reality the increase was to the extent of the value of one pound of pepper to the acre. The value of pepper in those times is not given, but it must have been considerable, inasmuch as all imported goods which were brought to the colonies were high-priced, and were in fact luxuries. Rather than pay the amount demanded the Wynnes gave back the land to the public. It is now a highly cultivated tract and of the average value of $150 per acre.

The young Jonathan, anyhow, did afterwards come to Chester county with his wife, Ann, to whom he was married on the 16th of June, 1730, and a large family blessed this union. The author could not learn just what part of the county he resided in, nor where he and his wife were buried. Jonathan died April 17, 1788, and his wife died March 9, 1786. Following are the births of their children:

Samuel Wynn, born Aug. 22, 1731; Mary, born Nov. 19, 1733; James, born March 28, 1736; Esther, born Jan. 28, 1738; Isaac, born Aug. 24, 1741; Hannah, born Feb. 25, 1744; Warner, born Jan. 28, 1747; Jonathan, born Oct. 28, 1749; Thomas, born Oct. 27, 1750; Jane, born Jan. 16, 1754; Elizabeth, born Oct. 23, 1755. Concerning the after life of these children we have been able to gather the following data: Isaac, Thomas, Warner and Jane emigrated to Fayette county, Pa., and more of them will appear hereafter.

THE MILLARDS.

Hannah married Joseph Millard, who was born Nov. 11, 1743. The Millards came from Scotland, and were originally Scotch-Irish in race. They are among the best people of Chester county, where the family first located. They became identified with the Wynnes through the marriage of Joseph Millard with Hannah Wynne, the daughter of the second Jonathan Wynne who lived in America. She was first married to a Mr. Hughes, who died, and she afterwards married Mr. Millard. She died Nov. 11, 1826, age eighty-three years. By the last marriage were born Jonathan Millard, on Feb. 19, 1783, and Thomas, the date of whose birth is not given. Jonathan, who was named for his maternal grandfather, married Sarah Harvuat, who was born July 7, 1779. They had a son, Thomas Millard, who still lives on the

JOHN WYNNE AND FAMILY, PARIS, ILL.

old farm near Good Will Church, and who was born Aug. 14, 1816. This latter Thomas had three sons, Jonathan, James and Howard; of these children Jonathan lives on the home farm, James died in 1860, and Howard lives in Loag's Corner, same township. The father, Thomas Millard, then in his ninetieth year, the author found still in good health, although partially paralyzed in his right hand. He was for many years a surveyor of the county, and is thoroughly posted in the affairs of the country. He informed the author that the Millards are related to the family of John ap John, a distinguished Welsh Quaker minister, who was associated with Dr. Thomas Wynne in the original purchase of the Welsh Tract from William Penn.

Rev. Thomas Millard, the second son of Hannah Wynn Millard, had, among other issue, a daughter Phebe, who married a Mr. Baer, and their daughter, Emma, married Isaac Wynn of Crawford county, Ohio. Another daughter of Phebe Baer was Hannah, born 1800, who first married Israel Irvin and afterwards Isaac Hillborn.

THE ROBERTS.

Elizabeth Wynn, the youngest daughter of Jonathan Wynn, married David Roberts, who was born March 23, 1755. They had two daughters, Mary, born Dec. 12, 1778, and Ann, born Jan. 13, 1781. Further details regarding her descendants we have been unable to obtain.

An account of Jane Wynn, who married William Nixon, will be found under the head of "Fayette County Wynns."

Samuel, the eldest son of Jonathan Wynne, was born Aug. 22, 1731, had three sons—James, John and David, and five daughters—Katie, Rebecca, Harriet, Annie and Mary. Of these children: David—born in 1772 and died in 1848—had two sons, James and Thomas. They lived in East Nantmel township, Chester county, Pa. Thomas had two sons—Jonathan and Thomas; Jonathan's daughter was Charles Millard's mother. James, another son of David Wynne, was born March 28, 1836; he had seven sons and one daughter—Jonathan, Isaac, David, James, Thomas, Samuel and Emily. James, one of these sons,

married Elizabeth Buehwalter, and had issue—Leighton; Mary Ann, who married John Rich Hoffman; Harry B., who married Maria Ralston; Elizabeth, who married Edward E. Wood, of U. S. A., a graduate of West Point, and now professor of modern languages in that institution with the rank of colonel; James, who married Debbie Rooke, and has three children living—Emma, Grace and Frank; Clara B., who married Dr. William Morris Rooke, has one child living—Edgar Leighton. Mrs. Colonel Wood is the only child of James Wynne now living.

Jonathan Wynn, born Oct. 18, 1767, and who lived to be seventy-two years old. He was probably the son of James, son of the second Jonathan Wynne. His wife was Margaret, born Feb. 4, 1772, and died 1808. They had issue: Rebecca, born Nov. 9, 1791; Elizabeth, born Aug. 23, 1793; Thomas, April 14, 1798; Isaac, born July 27, 1800; Jonathan, born April 1, 1804; Margaret, born July 22, 1807; Sarah Ann, born March 22, 1811; Hannah, born Jan. 1, 1813; James Ross, born April 27, 1815 (he died Oct. 10-23, 1864); Mary Ann, born Nov. 30, 1816; Nancy, born Feb. 5, 1818. The father afterwards married another wife, named Sarah ——. (The above is taken from letter of Wallaceton (Pa.) Fire Brick Company, with W. H. Wynn, Tr.; S. G. Wynn, Supt.; D. R. Wynn, Sec.) The letter also says: Sarah Wynn, wife of Jonathan Wynn, died July 11, 1829. "Our grandfather had four wives, only two on record. All his children except Jonathan went West; Jonathan went to Blairsville, Indiana county, Pa. James Ross Wynn married Mary Ann ——, who died Dec. 31, 1887. They moved to Bolivar, Pa., where their children were born, as follows: Jonathan, b. Oct. 23, 1837; George, July 27, 1839; Elizabeth, May 16, 1841; William H., Mar. 19, 1843; Alexander, Feb. 5, 1845; Louisa, Aug. 13, 1847; John Peter, Jan. 1, 1850; James R., July 12, 1852; Emily M., Aug. 28, 1855; Robert, Sept. 4, 1857; Samuel Gilmore, Feb. 27, 1860; Sarah, Mar. 12, 1862." John Peter Wynn, one of these children, lived at 121 W. Main street, Lock Haven, Pa. He says: "I have a nephew, Charles A. Wynn, at the Jefferson Medical College." This in 1896.

Isaac, another son of David Wynne, had a son, Isaac Newton Wynne, at present an attorney with offices at Westchester and

SARAH WYNNE DEEM, KNIGHTSTOWN, INDIANA

Phenixville, Chester county, Pa. He married Ella Bishop, and they have two daughters and one son.

Samuel, another son of James Wynne, had a son, Thomas; also, a son, Samuel, Jr., who had Alvin, Paul S., Samuel O., Harry N. and Earl R.

David, still another son of David Wynne, Sr., had a daughter, Hannah A., who married Silas Pennypacker of Marsh Farm.

About Mary and Esther, the remaining children of the elder Jonathan Wynne of Marsh Farm, we are unable to give any information.

FAYETTE COUNTY (PA.) BRANCH.

THREE brothers, Isaac, Warner and Thomas, sons of Jonathan Wynn, of Chester county, Pa., some time after the Revolution, moved west into the Alleghany mountains and settled on George's creek, a tributary of the Youghiogheny river, in what was at that time Westmoreland county, but is now Fayette county, Pa. They purchased lands contiguous to each other—tracts of considerable size—and altogether they owned all the district whereon the thriving industrial towns of Oliphant's Furnace and Fairchance are now located.

ISAAC WYNN BRANCH.

The elder of these brothers, Isaac, seems to have been the most prominent of the three, and left the most durable impress upon the history of the county. He was born in Chester county, Pa., Aug. 24, 1741, and died in Fayette county, Pa., on Oct. 9, 1807. His wife was named Mary; she died June 14, 1811. Mr. Wynn's will was probated in 1808. He left his landed estate principally to his four sons, Isaac, Thomas, Warner and Jonathan. Of the latter three very little record is to be found outside the division of the estate; although tradition states that Thomas once killed a man at Uniontown in such apparent self-defense that he was not even arrested. Besides his sons, Isaac had three daughters: Hannah, who married Peter Corson; they moved to McKeesport, Pa., where the husband amassed a

large fortune in the iron trade. Their son, Capt. Benjamin Corson, lives in Pittsburg, and has added largely to the family wealth. He has a beautiful summer home at Ohio Pyle, Pa., overlooking the falls of the Youghiogheny, where the family come every year for an outing.

Frances Wynn, the second daughter of Isaac, married Moses Nixon, one of the pioneers of this section. He built the old "Nixon Mills" before 1800—now called the Abel Mills. He also owned a distillery, the ruins of which still remain. The mountaineers of the Alleghany district rebelled against the government on account of a burdensome excise tax on spirits; alleging that on account of the long distance to market, and the rough country to be traveled over, they could not dispose of their grain crops profitably unless allowed to deliver them in the most concentrated form. Mr. Nixon was a representative of this class, and while there is no account of his having taken any part in the insurrection, yet it is known that he signed a protest against the government's action in the matter. He also kept the popular tavern of the community, "The Fox and Dogs," where the landed gentry gathered in much the same fashion as is followed in the country clubs of the present day. He was also a justice in the county court. The family were prominent in the settlement, and have left numerous descendants, many of whom still live in the county.

Isaac Wynn, the remaining son of Isaac, Sr., was married to Dorcas Nixon, probably a sister of his brother-in-law, Moses Nixon. But little authentic record is to be found concerning him. It is known that his wife died May 1, 1872, aged ninety-two years, which would make the year of her birth 1780. (She was Walter and Rose Langhead's great-grandmother.) This couple were blessed with issue, as follows:

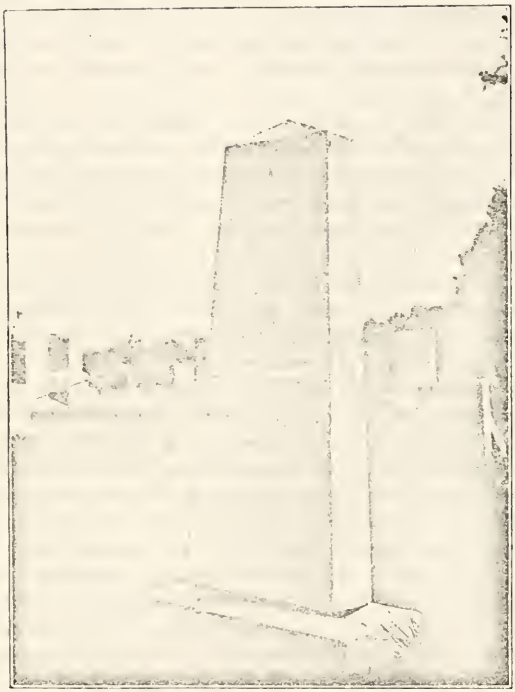
Mary, who married William Sutton; had Eliza, Joseph, Estep and Mary.

Isaac, of whom presently.

Jane, who married William Vance and moved to Hillsboro, O. They had eight children, including, among others, Eliza, Isaac, Beeson and Cynderella.

Clarinda, who married Hugh White and moved to Dungall, Pa. They had one child, Isaac.

Isaac Wynn, the third of the name, was born April 9, 1813, and his father's estate being divided, he inherited the homestead.



GRAVE OF MRS. LINA WYNNE, EDGAR CO., ILL.

On Oct. 3, 1834, he married Hannah Hiatt, who was born June 20, 1817. Mr. Wynn was a Baptist minister, and quite prominent in the church. He owned a large tract of land, nearly two miles in length, and comprising the present location of Fairchance. During his lifetime the first coke furnaces were opened on his land, and they are to this day known as the Wynn furnaces, though now merged in the plants of the Frick Coal and Coke Company. Mr. and Mrs. Wynn had the following named children: Sarah, born Sept. 7, 1835; Bryson, born Feb. 7, 1838, and Serena, born March 12, 1840. Sarah and Bryson are single and live on part of the old farm. Serena married a Mr. Laughead, and they had two children: Walter Wynn and Rose Eva. The latter is single, and she and her mother live on their farm, purchased of the Hadens, in the outskirts of Oliphant Furnace. The son, Walter Wynn Laughead, is married and has a daughter, Cordelia, born Jan. 16, 1893, and Frank, born Sept. 23, 1894. The family own the old home of the Wynns.

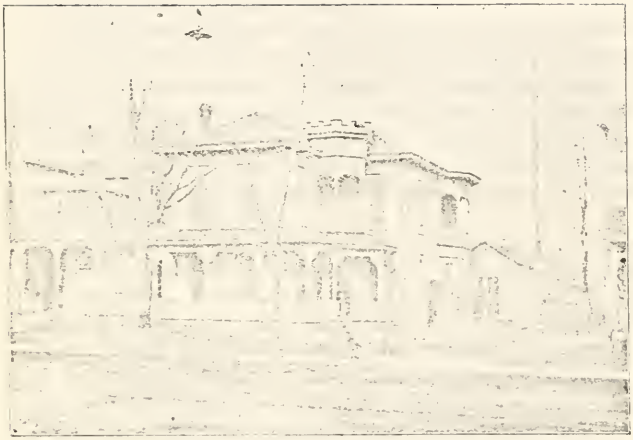
Sarah Ann Wynn, daughter of the second Isaac, was born Sept. 9, 1820, and lives with her son, Isaac, about four miles from Ohio Pyle, Pa., at the falls of the Youghiogheny river. She was married to James R. Mitchell on Sept. 28, 1841. He was born Oct. 22, 1813, and died Nov. 28, 1875. To this worthy couple were born eight children: Milton S., born Aug. 24, 1842; Dorcas, born Oct. 1, 1844, single; Mary Jane, born Dec. 19, 1846, married Thomas Harden, and removed to Mt. Ayer, Iowa, and their children are Frank, Harry, Walter, Mabel and Edith. Sabina was born Sept. 30, 1849; married Taylor Markley, who is now dead; their children are Nellie and Blanch; Nellie married William Rittenhour and has child, Eugene. Serena, born Aug. 21, 1852, married Hiram Bailey of Ohio Pyle, and had James, an only child; he is married and lives at Omaha, Neb. Isaac Wynn was born Jan. 21, 1855, married Mary A. Rush; have no children. They occupy the old Mitchell homestead. Clarinda was born March 16, 1858, and married Thomas McFarland; they live at McKeesport, Pa., and have a daughter Grace and son Edward—Grace is the wife of a Mr. Clark and lives near Pittsburg; they have a daughter. Emma Mitchell was born Dec. 9, 1861; single; now dead. Arthur R., a grandson of Sarah Ann Mitchell, was born April 26, 1868; he married May Leslie and

they had five children: Clyde, Bryan, Donald, Brown and Paul. The husband is dead, and the family live at Ohio Pyle.

WARNER WYNNE BRANCH.

Of the second brother, Warner Wynne, who came from Chester county to Fayette county, Pa., not a great deal is known. He was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisted in what was known as the Flying Camp of volunteers. He was under the command of his cousin, Col. Lambert Cadwalader, and probably in the same company as his other cousin, Lieut. Thomas Wynne. While engaged in the campaign around New York City his command was a part of the garrison of Fort Washington.

Old Fort Washington was located on the highest eminence on Manhattan island, between what are now 181st and 186th streets of New York City, and about eleven miles from City Hall. It was a strong earthwork of irregular form, covering with its ravelins several acres. About twenty heavy cannons and some lighter pieces comprised its armament. The contour of the fort's embankments are still visible. In October, 1776, after General Howe had driven the Americans out of New York City, his forces followed Washington's army up the island, and at White Plains the latter were again defeated. Upon the advice of General Greene, and against his own sober judgment, General Washington left a garrison of 3,000 men under General Magaw in Ft. Washington with instructions to hold it against both water or land attacks. About the 15th of November the British invested the fort with an army of 8,000 men, and on the 16th made a general attack. Colonel Cadwalader's troops in the garrison were stationed on the south side and manned the lines outside the fort proper in the direction of New York. He had only 150 men with one eighteen-pounder. Lord Percey's troops, which attacked him, were repulsed, and, yielding, moved toward the left. However, other British regiments under Matthews and Stirling crossed the Harlem river and threatened to cut him off from the fort, whereupon Cadwalader retired along the road nearest the Hudson, closely followed by Percy, and battling all the way. When near the upper border of Trinity Cemetery (151st street) he was attacked in flanks by Colonel Stirling, who was pressing across the island to intercept him. At this time Generals Washington, Put-



RESIDENCE OF SARAH WYNNE DEEM, KNIGHTSTOWN, IND.

nam, Greene and Mercer had crossed from the New Jersey side to view the situation, and were at Morris House, and would undoubtedly have been captured but for the stubborn resistance of Colonel Cadwalader and his company of brave Pennsylvanians. Beaten back by overwhelming forces, the gallant band continued to retreat, and reached the fort after losing nearly half the men in killed and wounded. On the border of the cemetery and near the fort, severe skirmishing took place, and many of the British pursuers were slain. But further resistance being in vain, General Magaw surrendered the fort. The garrison were taken to New York and imprisoned until near the close of the war. Warner Wynne finally made his escape and walked all the way back barefoot to his home in Chester county, Pa.

After the war Warner Wynne moved west to Fayette county with his brothers. His wife's name was Mary; she died in 1808. He bought lands adjoining the lands of his brothers, the old deeds using his lands to partly describe the other tracts. It is presumed that one of his daughters married a Mr. Hughes and was the ancestor of Isaac and Owen Hughes of Fairchance. They have some old deeds to his property, and Owen Hughes has some old Bible records bearing on the subject.

Some time after the three brothers came west, one of their sisters also emigrated to Fayette county. Jane Wynn married William Nixon, a brother of Moses, and likewise left a large circle of descendants. Jane was born Jan. 16, 1754, and died Dec. 27, 1831, age seventy-seven years. They were the parents of the following children: Allen, born Aug. 12, 1772; Moses, Jan. 19, 1774; John, Feb. 20, 1776; William, Nov. 15, 1778; Dorcas, Sept. 30, 1780; George, Dec. 15, 1782; Jacob, Sept. 20, 1785; Samuel, May 9, 1789; Elizabeth, March 19, 1795; Isaac, June 10, 1797; Fanny, Nov. 25, 1799; William, Oct. 20, 1802; Mary, April 23, 1805. It is probable that the first son named William died young; hence the second one of the name. The custom was common in early days. The only one of the children of whom we found a record was Samuel Nixon, who married Hannah ——, and they had the following children: Jane, born Feb. 23, 1813; Keziah, Feb. 16, 1815; Dorcas, Sept. 7, 1816; Eliza, Aug. 29, 1818; Mary Ann, July 24, 1820; William D., Oct. 5, 1822; Ayres, July 15, 1824; Sarah, Feb. 4, 1827; James, Dec. 3, 1828. The descendants of this family are very numerous.

THE THOMAS WYNNE BRANCH OF PENNSYLVANIA FAMILY.

THE third son of Jonathan and Ann Wynne, who removed to Fayette county, Pa., from the ancestral home in Chester county, that State, was Thomas, who is the ancestor of the Indiana and Illinois Wynnes. He was born in 1752, and when barely twenty-one years old, he took to himself a wife, Ann, whose surname the author is unable to discover. She was born Jan. 31, 1755. The young couple did as many another young couple has done before and since: They followed "the star of empire" on its westward course, and found a land amid the valleys and mountains which give birth to the great Monongahela river, in what was then Westmoreland county, now Fayette, Pa., and here they carved from the unbroken forest a home for themselves. In the fullness of time a large family grew up around them, as is attested by their old Bible records, and from which the following birth notices are herein set forth:

CHILDREN OF THOMAS AND ANN WYNN.

1. Benjamin Wynn, born Nov. 21, 1774.
2. Thomas Wynn, born Jan. 26, 1777.
3. Isaac Wynn, born Feb. 23, 1782.
4. Ann Wynn, born Oct. 29, 1785.
5. Jonathan Wynn, born Oct. 13, 1787.
6. Elizabeth Wynn, born Mar. 27, 1790.
7. James Wynn, born Mar. 16, 1792.

Soon after the birth of little James, the faithful wife was taken sick, and died on the 18th day of October, 1793, being laid to rest in the little cemetery on the farm which she had done so much to bring into being. The stricken father thus left desolate, with a home full of little children and no one to look after the household affairs, shortly afterwards married again. His second wife's name was Letitia, and she was born Oct. 31, 1771, but her family name is nowhere set forth. By this wife a numerous progeny was added to the children above given, to-wit:

8. Rebekah Wynn, born Mar. 1, 1795.
9. Samuel Wynn, born Oct. 29, 1796.
10. Mary Wynn, born Nov. 4, 1798.

MRS. RACHEL WYNNE MOYER AND FAMILY, WEATHERFORD, TEXAS

11. John Wynn, born Nov. 19, 1800.
12. Isaac Wynn, born April 8, 1802.
13. Abraham Wynn, born July 17, 1804.
14. Susannah Wynn, born Jan. 11, 1807.
15. Joseph Wynn, born May 6, 1809.
16. Here the record is torn so that the following only remains: "June 21, 1811, the Little B..... and was buried June 29."
17. Anna Wynn, born Aug. 14, 1812.

On the 9th day of June, 1819, the father, Thomas Wynn, died in the fullness of years, having fought the good fight, conquering the wilderness, and making it to blossom as the rose. His wife, Letitia, survived him for fifteen years, she dying on Nov. 30, 1834.

Concerning the future of a large number of the children whose birth dates are above set forth, the author has not been able to trace; neither can he tell how many reached the age of maturity, and are themselves ancestors of families growing from this common stock. Mention elsewhere is made of the lives of some of the number. However, this chapter will deal more especially with the career of the fifteenth child.

Joseph Wynn came west in 1829, or thereabouts, when a mere lad, and settled in Fall Creek Valley, not far from the old town of Alfont, in Madison county, Indiana, where he grew to manhood. He married Miriam —— about 1837. She was born Oct. 12, 1820. The fruits of this marriage were two sons and three daughters, as follows:

David Thomas Wynn, born Jan. 15, 1838.
Charles William Wynn, born Sept. 3, 1840.
Elizabeth Jane Wynn, born Jan. 2, 1843.
Mary Ann Wynn, born Jan. 27, 1845.
Margaret Caroline Wynne, born Mar. 17, 1848.

Less than one month after giving birth to her last child the mother, Miriam, sickened and died on the 10th of April, 1848, in the twenty-eighth year of her life. She lies buried in the Alfont Cemetery, near her home. On Jan. 29, 1849, Mr. Wynn married Mary H. Lykins, who was born in Beaver county, Pa., on April 26, 1822. Elder Daniel Franklin, one of the old leaders

of the Christian Church in Indiana, performed the ceremony in the home of the bride. They continued to reside on the old farm which Joseph had entered from the government. In the course of time another family of children grew up around them, the names and dates of birth of whom are appended:

Catherine L. Wynn, born Jan. 9, 1852.
John M. Wynn, born July 28, 1853.
Isaac R. Wynn, born Nov. 25, 1854.
George W. Wynn, born Dec. 10, 1861.
Addie L. Wynn, born Feb. 2, 1868.

Mr. Wynn was a hustling, busy man, and in the course of a long life accumulated a splendid fortune, his home farm containing upwards of three hundred acres of as fine land as is to be found anywhere in the United States. It lies about one-half mile south of the old town of Alfont, and two miles north of the thriving little city of Fortville, Hancock county, Ind. Mr. Wynn was a leading member of the Christian Church, and active in promoting all moral and religious undertakings in his community. On the 13th day of December, 1891, he was "called to his fathers." His mortal remains now lie beside his first wife in Alfont Cemetery within sight of the old homestead where he had so long lived and wrought his Master's will. He died in his eighty-third year.

Of the children of Joseph and Miriam Wynn most of them who reached the years of maturity are still living in and around the old homestead, which the author will name and describe as "Wynnefield."

Charles William Wynn, when the war of the Great Rebellion broke out, was just twenty-one years old. He promptly took up arms in defense of the unity of his country; enlisted in the Eighth Indiana Volunteers, Colonel Benton; took part in twenty-four battles and sieges, served in Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, Kentucky and Virginia; was present at the siege of Vicksburg, and formed part of General Sheridan's command in the East, beginning with the battle of Cedar Creek, where his commander made the famous ride so graphically described by the pen of Buchanan Read. On Feb. 20, 1868, he married Louisa Frasier, daughter of William and Elizabeth Frasier, and the fruits of this union were: Cora Bell, born Dec. 16, 1868; Thomas Edgar, born Jan. 26, 1870; Myrtle May, born

MRS. LINNIE WYNNE WATSON AND FAMILY, CHRISMAN, ILL.

April 17, 1874; Joseph William, born Dec. 26, 1876; Frederick Grant, born Nov. 13, 1882. Of these children, Eddie died March 26, 1894; Cora married Robert Beiler and lives in Alfont, Ind. —they have no children; Myrtle married Herbert Alford, April 12, 1891, and have three children; Mamie Inez, now fourteen years old; Vera Gladys, ten years old, and Thelma, three years old.

David J. Wynne, the eldest son of Joseph Wynne, was born Jan. 15, 1838. He was a soldier in defense of the Union in the war of the Rebellion, and soon after his return was married to Miss Susan Rash. They had one child, and the wife died in a few years, leaving Effie V., born Oct. 5, 1866, who married George Davis on Oct. 7, 1888, and to this couple were born Fred Wynne, on Nov. 26, 1889, and Wilbur, on Nov. 23, 1899. On Dec. 24, 1874, David Wynne was married to Miss Florence Conger, who was born near Fortville on March 19, 1848. To them were born three children:

1. Vernie L., born May 21, 1876; she married on Feb. 20, 1894, R. A. Burris, and to them were born Mary, March 5, 1895, and Margaret, born Feb. 13, 1901.

2. Mary Wynne, born Oct. 15, 1880; unmarried. She is agent of the I. U. Traction Company at Fortville.

3. Joseph R. Wynne, born Jan. 30, 1888.

George W. Wynn, who now lives on the old homestead of Joseph Wynn—"Wynnefield"—was the fourth child of Joseph and Mary Wynn. On March 4, 1882, he married Miss Rosa Hiday, and to bless their union three children were born: Bessie, born Dec. 15, 1883, died while young; Hattie, born June 17, 1887, who married a Mr. Collins, June 29, 1902, and has a child named Pauline; the third child of Mr. and Mrs. Wynn is Hazel, who was born Nov. 27, 1889, still single and living at home.

Addie L. Wynn, the fifth child of Joseph and Mary Wynn, married Walter Alford, and they live upon part of the old farm. They have four children: Raymond, Mattie, Rena and John, all living.

Catherine Letitia Wynn, the eldest child of Joseph and Mary Wynn, married Reuben R. Alfont, Nov. 8, 1874, and have William, age twenty-four years, who is a lieutenant in the regular army; Fanny, married to Othello Huston; Minnie, dead; Walter,

twenty years old; Clarence, Ernest and Dallas, living, and three dead.

Isaac R. Wynn, the third son of Joseph and Mary, married Marietta Alfont, Feb. 20, 1875, and now resides in Brightwood, Ind., a suburb of Indianapolis. They have no children.

Mary, the widow of Joseph Wynn, is still living with her children, a hale, hearty and unusually well-preserved lady, in her eighty-sixth year.

John M. Wynn, the son of Joseph and Mary, died while young.

Mary Ann Wynn, the second daughter of Joseph and Miriam Wynn, was born Jan. 29, 1845, and on Dec. 21, 1865, she married George W. Ifert, who was born June 6, 1837. They had two children: Mary Ann, born Sept. 17, 1866, and Charles L., born Aug. 22, 1868. Mary Ann married Wellington M. Wiseman on Jan. 29, 1887, and had one son, Glenn F. Wiseman, born Aug. 21, 1890. Charles L. Ifert married Miss Ida Wells on Sept. 29, 1896, and they have one son, Paul S., who was born Dec. 18, 1898. Mary Ann Ifert, the mother, died April 10, 1904.

Mary Wynne, the tenth child of Thomas and Letitia Wynne of Fayette county, Pa., was born Nov. 4, 1798. She came west with her brother Joseph and family, and was married to Henry Hiday near Fortville, Ind., and the couple continued to reside there during the remainder of their lives. They had eight children: Nancy, John Henry, Thomas, Jacob, Joseph, Archibald, Elizabeth and Mary. These children in turn married and have children, so that this Hiday-Wynne branch of the family numbers a great many, most of the individuals composing it still continuing to reside near the old homestead. The old farm is owned by Thomas, one of the first named children, who married Miss Jane Doty, and has two children—Charles, who married Mattie Hunter, has one daughter, Lora, who is the wife of a Mr. Bell. The latter couple have no children. Angeline, the second child of Thomas, married John Cottrell, and they live on the old Hiday farm. They have four children.

John Henry Hiday was born April 17, 1849, and married his cousin, Margaret C., daughter of Joseph Wynne, and they live at Fortville, Ind. They were married Sept. 16, 1869, and have a numerous progeny, to-wit:

THE FIVE HIDAY BROTHERS (SOLDIERS), FORTVILLE, IND.

ARCHIBALD THOMAS JACOB
JOSEPH JOHN H.

1. John L., b. Dec. 29, 1870, married Lydia Lindamood, and have one child, Buren, age three years.

2. Arvil C., b. Oct. 22, 1873, married Frances White, and have three boys—Arvil, 8 years; Kyle, 6 years, and Henry, 4 years.

3. Ella K., b. Sept. 15, 1875, married Thos. Kesler; child, Ruth, 2 years.

4. Miriam A., b. Jan. 30, 1878, married George Kesler; child, John, 3 years.

5. Mary L., b. Nov. 7, 1880, married James Morris, two children—Margaret, 3 years, and Mary, 6 months.

6. Lydia, b. Nov. 7, 1883; dead.

7. Dora, b. Sept. 11, 1887; dead.

Joseph Hiday married Miriam Shortridge and moved to Iowa; they had three children—Archibald, Mary and Miriam. On the death of his wife, he married again in that State, and had three more children—Lizzie, William and Thomas. Some years afterwards he returned to Fortville, and in turn married Sarah Huston, and Sarah Speers, but had no other children.

Jacob Hiday married Margaret Wallace, who soon died. He then married Sarah Emery and they had three children—John, Charles and Samantha. Afterwards he married Nancy Stansberry and had four children—Jesse, Hamilton, Emerson and Jonathan.

Archibald Hiday married Elizabeth Clark and had five children, as follows:

1. Charles, who married Dora Wynne, and they have two children—Laverne, four years, and Lavonne, two years.

2. Fanny, who married Jeremiah Gwynn, no children.

3. Sarah, who married William Ferrell, one child—Imel, three years.

4. James, who is married; has no children.

5. Tracy; not married.

Elizabeth Hiday, the youngest child of Mary Wynne-Hiday, married John Skinner, and lives north of Fortville, on Fall creek. They have two children: Hadyn, who is married but has no children, and Charles, who married Lizzie Wiggins, and has two children.

Mary Hiday married John Sherman and they now live in the State of Washington. They have children.

Nancy Hiday was born May 22, 1821, and is the eldest child of Mary Wynne-Hiday. On the 28th of June, 1840, she married Samuel B. Cottrell, who was born Aug. 9, 1821. They had seven children: Margaret E., b. May 28, 1841; Susan Jane, b. Nov. 12, 1845; Nancy M., b. Dec. 22, 1848; Charlotte A., b. Feb. 22, 1852; John H., b. Dec. 2, 1854; Thomas W., b. Oct. 2, 1858; Amanda A., b. Dec. 2, 1860.

The five sons of Mary Wynne-Hiday enlisted in the Union army, and served throughout the war of the Great Rebellion with distinction. They all returned safe and sound, and are still living.

Of the other children of Thomas Wynne of Fayette county, only incomplete records are known to exist. Of Jonathan and Joseph the fullest accounts are given elsewhere. Samuel emigrated to the West, stopping for a while in Hancock county, Ind., and then moving on to Illinois in 1850. Abraham came also to Hancock county, Ind., in 1850, and afterwards moved to Missouri. Susannah came to Indiana and married Charles Doty. Anna, the youngest child of Thomas Wynne, Sr., also came to Hancock county, Ind., and married John Jarrett. The record of James Wynn and family is set forth elsewhere. Rebecca, the eldest child of Thomas and Letitia Wynn, born 1795, was married to a Mr. Abraham, and died Oct. 22, 1817.

The following lines were found on a small piece of paper by Mrs. Serena Wynn Laughead while having her home at Oliphant Furnace, Pa., remodeled in 1905. The paper had been concealed behind the mantel of the fireplace. The house had been the old homestead of the Hadens, and the writing is that of the elder Thomas Wynn, who moved West from Chester county. It seems to be a safe conduct from one in authority:

"Thos. Wynn's Compliments to John Haden:

"Sir: I should be glad to have you come and see me some convenient opportunity, either at night or on Sunday. If you are doubtful of others you certainly are not of me. I will use every means honestly to do you justice. I will not detain you on any score or under any pretense whatever, but you shall be at liberty to come and go when you please. Perhaps your compliance with this may be of use to us both. From yr frd Thos. Wynn."

"Uniontown, Pa., December, 1805."

JONATHAN WYNN III.

JONATHAN WYNN, grandson of Jonathan Wynne of Blockley, bought in 1774 the farm known as Marsh Farm, located along the Conestoga pike, in East Nantmel township, Chester county, Pa., consisting of 188 acres and 144 rods. He made the purchase of Thomas Penn, the son, and John Penn, the grandson, of William Penn, the founder of the Colony. The farmhouse was partly of stone and partly of wood; it sets on an elevation above the road, and in the side of a hill; a considerable portion of the farm was lowland and swampy, but Mr. Wynne cut a large ditch through this part, draining into Brandywine creek, the waters of which flow past the battlefield of the famous Revolutionary battle of Brandywine. He also built a stone wall about the house, which still remains. He married Miss Letitia Hewitt. He had quite a large family, comprising the following children: Mary, Rachel, Ann, Jennie, Susan, Lettie, John and Jonathan. Of these, Lettie and Jonathan died during their minority.

Rachel Wynn married Hugh Huston, and they shortly afterwards moved to the neighborhood of Circleville, Ohio. Their children were Eliza Ann, Susan, Mary Jane, Franklin and Martin Luther. We have no trace of these children, except Eliza Ann, who married a Mr. Austen and moved to Belton, Texas, where her mother joined her after the death of her husband, Mr. Huston. Rachel died in 1866, and lies buried in the cemetery at Belton. All her children are dead at this date. Mrs. Austen had seven children: Henry, Franklin, Martin Luther, George N., Charles H., Hugh and William T., all of whom are living in Texas.

Mrs. Estella Williams of Fort Worth, Texas, is a daughter of Mary Jane Huston Hull, who was the daughter of Rachel Wynne and Hugh Huston. Mary, another daughter of Mary Jane, was married and lived in Urbana, Ill. She is now dead, but left issue.

Ann, daughter of Jonathan Wynn of Marsh Farm, was born July 4, 1786, and married James Huston, who was born Aug. 25, 1782. They were married in Chester county, Pa., and removed to Pickaway county, Ohio. The following are their descendants:

Jonathan W., of whom presently.

Robert, born May 25, 1811, died Sept. 15, 1834.

Susan Jane, born Oct. 12, 1813, died July 2, 1896.

John C., born March 15, 1816.

Letitia E., born Oct. 7, 1819, died Oct. 2, 1899.

Nelson, born April 9, 1822, died March 4, 1878.

James Hubert, born June 9, 1825, died April 2, 1899.

Rachel Ann, born Nov. 29, 1827, died Aug. 29, 1884.

James Huston, the father, died March 31, 1827, and his wife, Ann Wynn Huston, followed him to the grave on Aug. 21, 1828. The three daughters never married; they lived for several years at Monticello, Ill., where they died. We have no further account of any of the other children except the eldest, Jonathan W., whose family record we find as follows:

Their son, Jonathan W. Huston, was born March 4, 1809, and on April 4, 1833, he married Sarah Reber, who was born Jan. 30, 1817. They had the following children: Mary Ann, born Aug. 25, 1834; Laura Jane, b. Jan. 26, 1836; Clay Henry, b. Oct. 8, 1837; Corwin Thomas, b. Feb. 11, 1840; Edson Robert, b. Jan. 4, 1842; Laura Estell, b. Jan. 5, 1844; Ann Eliza, b. June 20, 1846; Andrew H., b. April 11, 1848; Sarah Emma, b. Jan. 26, 1850; John Reber, b. April 22, 1852. Soon after the birth of her last son the mother died, and later Mr. Huston married Luvana H. Pitkin, born June 9, 1836. They had the following children: Infant, died unnamed, b. Oct. 31, 1854; Felix, b. March 19, 1857; Edward, b. Nov. 10, 1858; Lincoln, b. Aug. 10, 1860; James, b. June 6, 1862; Harry, b. May 6, 1864; Nelson, b. Aug. 10, 1866; Franklin, b. Oct. 19, 1868; Maud, b. Feb. 28, 1871; Grace, b. Oct. 1, 1873; Charles R., b. Oct. 30, 1875; Luvane, b. April 1, 1878.

Of these children, we have been unable to gain further knowledge, except that Reber Huston now lives at Monticello, Ill., where he is engaged in real estate, loans and conveyances. Grace, one of the younger daughters of Jonathan Huston, is a prominent physician of Sunbury, Pa. James Huston lives, we understand, at Danville, Ill. Edson Robert still lives at South Bloomfield, Pickaway county, Ohio. We are indebted to his wife, Anna M. Huston, for a great part of above statement concerning the descendants of Ann Wynne.

Susan Wynn married a Mr. Bougher, and settled also near Circleville, Ohio. Mrs. Bougher went back to Marsh Farm on a visit to her old home in 1818, riding horseback the whole way, in

MRS. OLA WYNNE HUDSON AND FAMILY, MOUWEQUA, ILL.

company with some friends. We have no trace of her offspring, except one of them lived in Decatur, Ill., and another at Danville, Ill.

Jane Wynn married John Root and moved to Philadelphia. Their children were Lettie, Elizabeth and John. They all worked for a Mr. McCauley, who was a tanner. Mrs. McCauley was John Root's sister. The Wynnes of Chester county used to take hides down there to exchange for leather. The tannery was in the south part of Philadelphia. Lettie married a man, name unknown to us. Elizabeth married a Mr. Brogan; they did well and lived happily. John was unmarried in 1842. There may have been another son. Aunt Jennie came up to Chester county, Pa., to attend the funeral of her sister, Mary.

Mary Wynn married her cousin, Jonathan Wynn, of whom presently.

THE HUSTON "COAT OF ARMS."

"At an early period in the history of the Hustons, John Huston, with a body of soldiers, reinforced a broken column, and for his great courage and unexampled energy was knighted on the field of battle. The greyhounds indicate the fleetness of his command in coming to the rescue; the 'last sand' in the hour glass, the perilous extremity of the army; and the motto, *'in tempore,'* its victory. It is the tradition that the Hustons dwelt in the lowlands of Scotland, and the registering of their coat of arms in the government office at London, proves satisfactorily that their standing was somewhat elevated. It is moreover affirmed that they are of Celtic origin, being unmixed with either Saxon, Danish or Norman. They took a decided stand in favor of the Reformation; adopted early the tenets of Calvin; sustained with their substance and hearts' blood the religious views of John Knox; and were persecuted for their rigid adherence to the Bible alone as their rule of faith and practice, and to the 'Presbytery' as the scriptural form of church government.

"Many of them fled to the north of Ireland to be safe from the power of their bloodthirsty enemies. At what time the Hustons first took up an abode in Ireland it is impossible, perhaps, to ascertain now; but we are credibly informed that many of them were there in the memorable year of 1688, who with other brave

co-patriots and co-religionists, having sustained the terrific siege of Londonderry, shared in the final triumph there. Their resistance, stern and gloriously successful, was followed by the disgraceful departure of the Popish forces of James II, and turned the scale in favor of William and Mary; secured to William the crown of England, and to the nation a Protestant succession of kings and queens down to the present hour. History has established these facts beyond all reasonable question or doubt."

(Furnished by Reber Huston, real estate broker, Monticello, Ill., and was obtained through Ward T. Huston of Chicago.)

JONATHAN WYNN IV.

THE subject of this sketch was one of the remarkable men of his race, and left an indelible impress upon his posterity, as well as the generation in which he lived. Physically he was tall and muscular, lean to gauntness, and capable of great endurance. Of strong mind, mentally and morally; imperious of will, yet warm-hearted, passionate and courageous, mild, gentle and generous; a thoroughgoing Christian character, combined with native shrewdness and sound, practical common sense, made him a man of note in every community in which he resided.

Mr. Wynn was born in Fayette county, Pa., a neighborhood nestled in the valley which is formed by the two branches of the Youghiogheny river, in the southwestern part of the State. While still a young man he came East to Chester county to visit his uncle Jonathan and family, and there he fell in love with his beautiful cousin, Mary Wynn. His affection was returned by the young girl, and soon their troth was plighted. But when young Jonathan came to ask of Mary's father the hand of his sweetheart he was met by stern refusal, based upon consanguinal reasons. No argument could avail to win the parents' consent, so the usual method of an elopement was planned and triumphantly executed on Dec. 10, 1812. However, in due course of time a reconciliation was effected, and the young couple was established on a corner of the home farm, where Jonathan, who had learned the blacksmith trade, opened a shop, and began his career. On Nov.

20, 1813, a son was born to them, whom they named John Evan, and on March 18, 1816, a daughter came to bless their home. This last visitor was named Rachel Ann. Soon afterwards Mary's father and mother both died, about the year 1817, and the young family moved away to Orwicksburg, a German town in Schuylkill county, fifty miles distant, where Mr. Wynn opened a smith shop. Here another daughter, Susan Jane, was born on Sept. 19, 1818. Soon after Mr. Wynn was induced to move to Olds' Forge, not far away, and there a son, Thomas, was born Nov. 20, 1820; but the location not being a desirable one, he moved back to Orwicksburg, where a third daughter, Elizabeth Mary, was born Sept. 28, 1823.

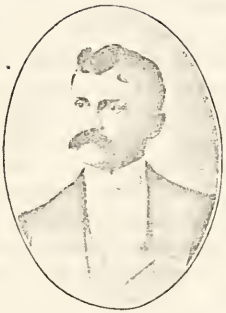
In 1826 Mr. Wynn and family moved to Pottsville, the county seat of Schuylkill county, about eight miles distant. It was in Pottsville that Mr. Wynn began a very prosperous financial career. He opened two smith shops and employed several mechanics. In those days, when all sorts of tools and iron work were made by hand, the trade was an extensive and profitable one. But Mr. Wynn did not confine himself exclusively to his trade. He bought of Mr. John Potts, the founder of the town and one of the wealthy ironmasters of that day, a tract of land adjoining the town and had it surveyed and platted. He built several houses, and sold and traded in real estate until he had acquired considerable property; afterwards he opened a store and added a mercantile line to his other business. It is related of him that he served several terms as constable, the office being equivalent in those days to that of town marshal. In this office he attained quite a reputation in those rough and ready days, and it is related of him that often when an affray was in progress on the streets it was only needful to raise the cry, "Wynn 's coming!" to cause an instant scattering of the crowd, fighters as well as bystanders. The plat of Pottsville still shows Wynn's addition in what is now the heart of a city of fifteen thousand people.

While Jonathan and Mary were thus building up their fortunes in other fields of usefulness, the old Marsh Farm, where they started, had been entrusted since the old people's death to the care of the latter's son John, who married and continued to reside there until the heirs wanted a division. John, acting as administrator, placed the farm on sale, and Jonathan Wynn bought the one hundred and eighty-nine acres comprising the farm for the sum of

$2,653.90½. This sale was confirmed by the court on Feb. 3, 1830. In 1832 the family moved back to this farm and continued to reside there for several years. Mr. Wynn sent his brother-in-law, John, to Pottsville to look after his interests there, but the latter, not being of a commercial turn, became dissatisfied, and so Mr. Wynn closed out all his interests there. At Marsh Farm, the eldest son, John Evans Wynn, died March 1, 1834. The eldest daughter, Rachel, was married to Isaac N. Zeublin on Nov. 9, 1837, soon after which the mother, Mary, sickened and died on Feb. 19, 1838. Her remains were interred alongside those of her son in the burying ground attached to Good Will Methodist Church, a place of worship located about three miles west of Marsh Farm, and now situated in West Nantmel township. On Nov. 10, 1838, the second daughter, Susan, married Mr. Christian Arnold.

In December, 1838, Jonathan Wynn again married, this time to Phebe Crossley, and the succeeding year, 1839, he with his new wife and remaining son, Thomas, moved to Madison county, Ind., leaving his farm in the East under the tenancy of his sons-in-law, Zeublin and Arnold. He bought for his new home a farm a short distance west of the old town of Alfont, now Ingalls, on the banks of Fall creek. Here three additional children, Isaac, Sarah and Phebe, were born, and here their mother died. She lies buried in the neighborhood cemetery near the farm. In the meantime Mr. Wynne went back to Pennsylvania and sold Marsh Farm to a Richard Thatcher, receiving therefor $8,000.00, the deed bearing date of April 1, 1843. Previous to this sale, however, his daughter, Elizabeth, was married at Marsh Farm to Mr. William Mills on April 14, 1842.

With the proceeds of the sale of his Pennsylvania farm he purchased a farm in Edgar county, Ill., one mile north of the old town of Bloomfield and two and a half miles south of the present prosperous town of Chrisman. Here he installed his son Thomas and the Arnolds, who came West in 1843. He himself sold his Fall creek farm and moved with his small children to Pendleton, buying a large house on North State street, which he occupied. He also bought the old Huntsville mills, near that place, and engaged in both flour and lumber milling. The mill burned down, and he rebuilt the structure on a larger scale. While at Pendle-



ISAAC NEWTON WYNNE, MINERAL WELLS, TEXAS

ton he married Asenath McFarran, a widow, and moved his family to Huntsville to be closer to his business. Finally he traded the mills to a Mr. Cockayne for a farm in Spring Valley settlement, three miles east of Pendelton. By his last wife he had two daughters, Asenath and Caroline, who were born at Huntsville. He lived for a few years on the Spring Valley farm and then removed to his farm in Illinois. During a trip which he made westward in 1856, looking for some desirable land investment, he was taken sick and died at Monticello, Ill., on July 10th of that year. His remains were brought back and interred in a family cemetery on his own farm, which is now owned by his grandson, John W. Wynn, of Paris, Ill.

Rachel, the eldest daughter of Jonathan and Mary Wynn, was married to Isaac N. Zeublin at Marsh Farm on Nov. 9, 1837, and continued to reside in Chester county for several years. Mr. Zeublin was a descendant of Swiss ancestors, the records dating back to 1545, when Felix Zublin emigrated from the Tottenberg, a valley in the Canton of St. Gallen, to the town of St. Gallen. There the family developed several branches, and in 1744 Hans Joachim Zublin came to Parisburg, Carolina, where he raised a family. Later he removed to Savannah, Ga., where he died in 1781. A street in that city is named for him. He was a Reform preacher. He left two sons, David and John. David was the father of the husband of Rachel Wynn. This couple had three children: Jonathan, born Sept. 24, 1838; Mary, born July, 1840, and John Evans, born Oct. 2, 1842, all born at Marsh Farm. The family soon afterwards came to Pendleton, Ind., where Mr. Z. engaged in various businesses, finally becoming possessed of considerable property, but the financial panic of 1873 was disastrous to his fortunes. Rachel died in 1874, after long continued ill health; Mr. Zeublin dying some years later.

The eldest son, Jonathan W. Zeublin, was born Sept. 24, 1838, in Chester county, Pa., and resided there until Oct. 1, 1851, when with his parents he came to Pendleton, Ind., where he has resided ever since. He was associated with his father in mercantile pursuits, and attended school at Pendleton, and later in Ft. Wayne College, until the outbreak of the Civil War, when he enlisted, Aug. 8, 1862, as a private in the 89th Regiment, Ind. Vol. He was immediately elected first sergeant, and on Aug. 29, 1862, was

commissioned a lieutenant. He resigned in 1863 on account of disabilities. He took part in the battle of Mumfordsville, Ky., where forty-five hundred Union troops were captured by General Bragg's Confederate army after an engagement of two days. Mr. Z. is a member of the M. E. Church; also a prominent member of Pendleton Lodge, No. 88, and Sinai Encampment, No. 54, Daughters of Rebecca, No. 130, and Canton Indianapolis, No. 2, I. O. O. F. He is also a member of Major Henry Post, G. A. R., and is permanent secretary of the 89th Regimental Association. On Nov. 29, 1864, Mr. Z. was united in marriage with Miss Marietta Reed of Lafayette, Ind., and the following children blessed this union, both born in Pendleton, Ind.:

Nellie Reed Zeublin, born Oct. 1, 1865, died Sept. 6, 1867.

Emma Lyle Zeublin, born Sept. 26, 1869. She was married on June 21, 1899, to Mr. William F. Morris, Jr., a banker of Pendleton, where they reside. On June 28, 1903, a daughter, Mildred, was born to them.

Mr. Jonathan Zeublin has for many years engaged in farming, and his elegant suburban home, on the heights overlooking the cataracts of Fall creek, is one of the landmarks of Madison county.

Mary E. Zeublin, the only daughter of Rachel, was married to Rev. John Hill, a Methodist minister, and they lived at various places, wherever the Conference might send them. In May, 1872, Mr. Hill was killed at Milwaukee by falling backwards from a wagon in which he was standing. The children of this marriage were Charles, Howard, Walter, Luella and Nettie. They are all married and doing well. Charles is in Chicago, Walter in Wisconsin, Howard in Evanston, Ill. Luella married Mr. Horace Dickerman, and resides at Montclair, N. J., while Nettie married Walter Sharp, and lives in Indianapolis.

John E. Zeublin married Miss Nettie Follette of Newark, Ohio. Mr. Z. served during the Civil War as a telegraph operator, and afterwards held employment in the Western Union and Postal Union Telegraph Companies, and afterwards in the Central Union Telephone Company at Chicago. He died about 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Z. had but one child, Charles E., who is now a member of the faculty of Chicago University, an author of some prominence, and a platform orator. His home is in Chicago.

Susan Jane Wynn, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Wynn, was born at Orwicksburg, Pa., Sept. 19, 1818; was married to Christian J. Arnold at Marsh Farm on Nov. 10, 1838. They remained on the farm of her father for one year; then moved to Carventry, six miles away, where they stayed two years, moving thence to Springfield, Pa., in West Nantmel township, where Mr. Arnold engaged in the dry goods trade with Elijah Bull. In 1844, he sold out, and the family came West to Edgar county, Ill., where he in connection with his brother-in-law, Thomas Wynn, occupied Rev. Mr. Wynn's farm for about one year, when he engaged in teaching. Went into ministry, served at Danville in 1850, Monticello, Camargo and other good charges. Bought farm near Mouwequa in 1870; lived there till his death on April 19, 1872. Susan J. continued to live there till 1874, when she sold out and came to live with her brother in Edgar county, Ill.; afterwards at her sister French's. In 1884 she bought an orange plantation in De Land, Fla., where she died July 1, 1897.

The children of Mr. and Mrs. Arnold were Hannah Ann and Mary Elizabeth, twins, who were born at Marsh Farm, Pa., on Jan. 11, 1840. They died within three days of diphtheria, when about six years of age. A son, Charles, was born October, 1849. He married while living near Mouwequa, Ill., and had a daughter, Blanche. He was killed while in the employ of a railroad company. His daughter lives in Columbus, Ohio. Jonathan Evans, another son of Susan, was born Feb. 13, 1852, at Monticello, Ill. He married Lydia Hoel at Ridge Farm, Ill. They resided in Illinois for a time, but finally moved to Florida, where they have since resided at Orlando, that State. Their children are Rollo, born in Illinois, a daughter, and Charles and Lisle, the latter three born in Florida. Mr. Arnold has for many years been deputy postmaster in his home town.

Elizabeth Wynn, youngest daughter of Rev. Jonathan and Mary Wynn, was born at Orwicksburg, Schuylkill county, Pa., on Sept. 28, 1823. In 1826 she went with her parents to live at Pottsville, the county seat of Schuylkill county. In 1832 they moved to Marsh Farm, Chester county, where she lived for a time with her parents, and afterwards with her sister, until her marriage with Mr. William Mills on April 14, 1842. The couple moved to Pottsville, where Mr. Mills followed the occupation of

carpenter, and was conducting quite a successful business at the time of his death, which occurred Jan. 12, 1845. He left his widow and two little daughters—Emma, born May 22, 1843, and Alice, born Sept. 1, 1845—the latter of whom joined her father "on the other side," dying in May, 1846. Elizabeth and her remaining daughter went back to Chester county and lived with her sister Rachel for a short time, and came West in 1850 to her father's home in Spring Valley. Here she met James E. French, whom she married at the Spring Valley farm, near Pendleton, Ind., on Dec. 24, 1850, and they continued to reside in and about Pendleton for many years, Mr. French being a cabinet-maker by trade. In 1870 he, with his brother-in-law, Zeublin, and others, became interested in the Cataract Woolen Mills at Pendleton, but the enterprise not proving successful, the factory was changed to a flour and lumber mill. Through the mismanagement of the superintendent, and the financial panic of 1873, the company became involved, and the Frenches lost most of their fortune. In 1883 they went to Richmond and resided there for two years. In 1886 Mr. French accepted a position as instrument inspector of the Postal Union Telegraph Company, with headquarters at Baltimore, Md., remaining there two years. In 1888 they moved to Evansville, Ind., where they resided two years, until Mr. French's health became so bad that they concluded to change climate. They spent eighteen months in Florida, and then resided at Indianapolis, Ind., until 1891. The winter of 1891 they spent in Knightstown, Ind., and in the spring of 1892 they returned to Pendleton, Ind., where Mr. French died on Aug. 6, 1892, and lies buried in the Falls Cemetery, near that town. The widow, Elizabeth M., continued to reside at Pendleton till 1893, when she went to live with her granddaughter, Mrs. J. C. Weaver, at Greenville, Ohio, where she still resides.

Elizabeth Amelia, the daughter of Elizabeth Wynn, was born in Pottsville, Pa., on May 22, 1843, and was brought West when a child by her grandfather Wynn. She was married at Pendleton, Ind., on Dec. 24, 1864, to Dr. Harry Cunningham, of Warrington, Ind. The result of this union was three children: Anna Rebecca, born Jan. 11, 1866, at Pendleton; Ursom Mills, born Feb. 14, 1868, at Warrington, and Elizabeth, born at Pendleton, May 4, 1871. The family moved to St. Catherine, Canada, after-

MRS. MARY WYNNE SOTHERS AND FAMILY, KANSAS

wards living in Winchester and Indianapolis, Ind. Mrs. Cunningham died in the latter city March 12, 1890, and was buried at Pendleton.

Anna, the eldest daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Cunningham, was married Sept. 27, 1893, at Pendleton, to Mr. Jonathan C. Weaver, a prominent druggist of Greenville, Ohio, where they have since resided. They have two children: Howard Ersom, born Feb. 6, 1895, and Esther, born March 30, 1898, both living.

Ursom M. Cunningham was married to Catherine Crossley at Indianapolis, Aug. 7, 1892. He is an operator in employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and the family now live in Chicago. They have two children: Catherine, born in Chicago, Aug. 1, 1895, and Margery, born in Chicago, Feb. 12, 1901.

Elizabeth Cunningham was married at Indianapolis to Mr. George Spence in December, 1891. The husband died there July 7, 1892. Afterwards the widow married Charles S. Reeves, in Illinois, Sept. 18, 1894. The couple moved to Miland, Minn., where Roy Ersom, their eldest child, was born, Feb. 3, 1896. They moved to Virginia, Minn., January, 1897, where Ralph was born, Dec. 16, 1898, and Frank and Clarence were born Aug. 30, 1900. They moved to Wert, Texas, in September, 1901, and June Lucille was born there Feb. 18, 1902. The family now lives at York, Ala. Mr. Reeves is a telegraph operator.

Of the children of Jonathan Wynn by his second wife, Isaac, the eldest, died while the family resided at Pendleton about the year 1815. Sarah married Mr. Nathaniel Mills, a brother of William Mills, the husband of her half-sister, Elizabeth, and they moved to Wilkesbarre, Pa., where they lived for many years, and where Sarah died about the year 1896, leaving two daughters. The third child, Phebe, married Mr. Taylor Walls, the agent of the C., C., C. & St. L. railroad at Pendleton, in the year 1864, and continued to reside there until after Mr. Walls' death, which occurred in 1873; the results of this union being three boys, Harry, Edward and William, and a girl, May. In 1876 Phebe married Mr. Wesley Schooley and they moved to Stockwell, Tippecanoe county, Ind., where they purchased a farm and continued to reside till Mrs. Schooley's death, which occurred in October, 1894. Of Phebe's children by her first husband, Harry committed suicide while yet a young man; Edward married a Miss Wallace and now

lives in California; William lived to be seventeen years old, and while hunting accidentally shot himself, the wound proving fatal; the daughter, May, married and lives in Memphis, Tenn. Besides these children, Phebe gave birth to twins, who died in infancy. By her second husband she had one daughter, Bertha, who lives with her father in Elkhart, Ind.

Of the children of Rev. Jonathan Wynn's third marriage, Asenath was born at Pendleton, Ind., Sept. 9, 1846; Caroline, born April 20, 1848; Jonathan, born April 28, 1852. The last child died Aug. 8, 1853. Asenath married Mr. Isaac D. Bosworth at Kimmundy, Ill., Sept. 22, 1867. They lived for a year in Indianapolis, and afterwards moved to Anderson, Ind., where she resided till her death, June 13, 1893. From this marriage three children resulted: Asenath Luella, born Jan. 6, 1869; Alda Estella, born Sept. 10, 1873, and Isaac Gordon, born Aug. 8, 1877. The eldest, Asenath Luella, was born in Indianapolis. On Dec. 15, 1890, she was married to W. S. Poling. They have made their home in Anderson ever since. They have one child, Asenath Aubrey, born Jan. 13, 1892.

Alda Estella was born in Anderson. On Nov. 20, 1894, she married Guy J. Derthick of Johnstown, Ohio, and removed to the husband's home, where their son, Harold, was born Dec. 17, 1898. They moved to Anderson, Ind., in 1901, where they now reside.

Isaac Gordon Bosworth was born in Anderson. He served in the Spanish-American war; was doing service in Cuba. On July 16, 1900, he was married to Miss Lena Siebel, who died Nov. 13, 1903. No children. Mr. B. made his home in Anderson till 1905, when he removed to Kokomo, where he now resides.

The second daughter, Caroline, married a Mr. Fairchild of Wisconsin. They had a son, Walter, born in 1866. His present whereabouts is unknown. Afterwards Caroline married a Mr. Noly and on March 31, 1879, she died at Anderson.

The widow of Rev. Jonathan Wynn lived for a while at the old farm in Edgar county, Ill., and finally married a Mr. Gibson, who died soon after. In 1879 the elder Asenath died in Anderson, two weeks after the death of her daughter Caroline.

Thomas, the only son of Rev. Jonathan and Mary Wynn, who reached the age of maturity, was born at Old's Forge, in Schuyl-

kill county, Pa., on Nov. 22, 1820, and during his early years lived at various places in the same State, and in 1839 he came with his father to Madison county, Ind., and lived on a farm near Alfont. In 1843, his father having bought a farm in Edgar county, Ill., he went there to live, and in a few years took entire charge of the estate.

On Oct. 1, 1845, Thomas was married to Miss Lina Hoult. The bride was born in Virginia on Dec. 20, 1823, and was the daughter of a prominent farmer of Edgar county, Ill. To this couple were born the following children: Mary Elizabeth, born June 29, 1846; John W., born Aug. 4, 1847; Charles M., born May 22, 1849; Sarah Jane, born March 4, 1851; Rachel Ann, born March 28, 1852; Rosetta, born Sept. 18, 1854; Viola, born May 28, 1857; Velinda, born April 3, 1860. The wife, Lina Wynn, died on the 3d of March, 1861, leaving Mr. Wynn with a large family of small children to care for. So, a few months after being left a widower, he espoused his first wife's sister, Dorothy, who was at the time a widow of —— McKee, deceased. Dorothy Hoult was born in Virginia, March 12, 1822. Of this latter marriage three children were born: Jonathan, born May 11, 1862; Isaac N., born July 31, 1863, and Elisha H., born Dec. 11, 1865. The mother of these last children died June 26, 1875, and Rosetta, one of the older children, died May 17, 1869.

Mr. Wynn continued to reside in Illinois until 1880, when he sold out and removed to Palo Pinto county, Texas, where he continued to reside until his death on Sept. 24, 1906, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. On ——— —, ——, he married a third wife, Miss Lida Mitchell of Cincinnati, who survived him, and still lives at Wynnewood Place, one of the most beautiful country homes of that State.

Mary Elizabeth Wynn, the eldest child, was married on May 20, 1866, in Edgar county, Ill., to John Thomas Sothers, who was born in the same county, Jan. 1, 1838. They resided in Edgar county, and their oldest child, William Mitchell, was born March 16, 1867; he died April 19, 1867. In 1868 they removed to Champaign county, Ill., and Ida May was born Aug. 15, 1869; she djed Aug. 11, 1870. In 1870 they removed to Republic county, Kan., where their third child, Elmer Mitchell, was born, July 13, 1871. Jesse Edmund Sothers was born March 25, 1880, and John William Sothers was born April 5, 1882.

The oldest living child, Elmer Mitchell Sothers married, Nov. 7, 1894, Miss Clara Jane Downing, born Oct. 18, 1871, in Hancock county, Ill. To this union were born: Lloyd D., born Sept. 1, 1895, died Aug. 20, 1896; Gertrude J., born June 24, 1900; Elder M., born Feb. 3, 1902; Thelma E., born Oct. 14, 1904, and Edna May, born May 2, 1906. All in Republic county, Kan.

Jesse Edmund Sothers was married on Jan. 10, 1906, to Miss Enagel Emily Tietjen, who was born in Franklin county, Neb., on April 25, 1885. They have one child, Eva Ione, born Oct. 13, 1906, in Franklin county, Neb.

John William Sothers was married Nov. 15, 1905, to Miss Frances Eva Woods, who was born April 4, 1885, in Republic county, Kan.

The father, John Thomas Sothers, died on Sept. 10, 1900, in Shawnee county, Kan., after a lingering illness, and his widow now resides at Riverton, Kan.

John W. Wynn, the eldest son of Thomas and Lina, was born at Bloomfield, Edgar county, Ill., on the 4th day of August, 1847. He has continued to live in the county ever since. He is one of the best known farmers of the county, and followed that occupation actively until September, 1904, when he removed with his family to Paris, the county seat, where he has since resided. On Sept. 14, 1876, Mr. Wynn united in marriage with Miss Emma Jones, who was born at Logan, same county, July 10, 1850. To them was born a son, Charles, on Feb. 14, 1885, but who died July 26, 1885. There was also born a daughter, Clara Laverna, on April 9, 1881. The mother died June 18, 1885, after a short illness. On July 1, 1886, Mr. Wynn married his first wife's sister, Laura May Jones, who was born at Logan, Sept. 10, 1862. To them were born a daughter, Myrtle, at Bloomfield, on Aug. 26, 1888. Miss Laverna Wynn is a graduate of Hamilton College, at Lexington, Ky., and resides with her parents. Miss Myrtle attended Palmer Academy, at Paris, Ill. On Sept. 6, 1906, she was married to Conrad Lee Wittick, and they reside at Paris, Ill.

Charles Wynn continued to live on the old farm until grown, then went further West and finally settled near Waco, Texas, where he engaged in stock raising and cotton growing. On March 3, 1881, at Brandon, Texas, he was married to Miss Mary A. York, who was born near Carnesville, Ga., but moved to Texas

when ten years of age. The couple had the following named children: Cagah Watson, born March 30, 1882; Gertrude, born Sept. 17, 1883; Thomas Edgar, born March 18, 1885; Sadie, born July 1, 1886; Linnie, born Oct. 13, 1888; all born in Brandon. The father, Charles, died Nov. 4, 1889, and was buried at Palo Pinto, Texas.

Of his family, Gertrude died Dec. 31, 1884. The widow married J. A. Dillehay Nov. 30, 1893. Edgar lives in Dallas, Texas, where he is employed. The other children are at home.

Sarah Jane Wynn, being ten years old when her mother died, went to live with her aunt, Rachel Zeublin, at Pendleton, Ind. On Dec. 24, 1874, she was married to Thomas B. Deem, at that time publisher of the *Pendleton Register*. The couple continued to reside there until December, 1876, when they removed to Knightstown, Ind., where Mr. Deem bought and published the *Banner* until 1885. In 1887 Mr. Deem was made general manager of the Knightstown Natural Gas Company, and in 1892 he became manager of the Conserve Company's vegetable canning plant. There were born to Mr. and Mrs. Deem two sons and a daughter: Percy Wynn, born Jan. 1, 1876; Donald Howard, born Jan. 4, 1885, and Nadia Florence, born July 30, 1892. The first named was born in Pendleton, and died at El Paso, Texas, June 5, 1899; buried at Knightstown. The other children were born in Knightstown. Donald H. graduated from Purdue University in 1906, and now holds a position with the New York Telephone Company at Brooklyn, N. Y. Nadia F. is still at home. The mother died after a long illness on July 30, 1898, and was buried at Knightstown. On Aug. 1, 1899, Mr. Deem married Miss Martha G. Hall, who has been a truly exemplary mother of the former's children.

Rachel A. Wynn was born in Edgar county, Ill., and resided there for several years; then went to live with her sister, Mary, in Iowa, and moved with them to Republic county, Kan., where she was married on Nov. 10, 1872, to Mr. S. P. Moyer, who was born in Lee county, Iowa, Jan. 23, 1852. The couple returned to Appomoose county, Iowa, and lived for several years. They have one son, John W. Moyer, who was born during this period—Nov. 23, 1875. In 1880 the family removed with Thomas Wynn to Palo Pinto, Texas, where they remained for a few years, and then

located in Weatherford, Texas, where they have since resided. Mr. Moyer is a carpenter and contractor. The son, John W. Moyer, studied law, was admitted to the bar and has a fine practice. He has served a term as county attorney.

Viola Wynn was born in Edgar county, Ill. While still a small girl she was taken to live with her aunt, Susan Arnold, at Mowcaqua, Ill., where she remained for several years, and where she formed the acquaintance of her future husband, Mr. Thomas Hudson, to whom she was married May 4, 1876. They lived on a farm near Mowcaqua till 1880, when they moved to Palo Pinto, Texas, remaining there a few years, and then returning to their former residence, where they still reside. There were born to them five daughters and three sons: Jessie, born Jan. 14, 1878; Lina, born March 28, 1880; Louise Day, born Aug. 5, 1885; Harry Morton, born Jan. 30, 1888; James Edward, born Nov. 17, 1891; Hester, born Feb. 14, 1895; Zoe, born Feb. 11, 1897; Ralph Karl, born Nov. 27, 1898.

Linnie Wynn, the youngest daughter of Thomas Wynn, was born in Edgar county, Ill. She lived at home, except one year, when she attended high school at Pendleton, Ind. She was married to William T. Watson Oct. 10, 1878, and they lived for two years at Ridge Farm, Ill. Then Mr. Watson bought the old Wynn homestead and they lived thereon till about 1893, when they moved to Chrisman, Ill. Here they continued to reside until Mrs. Watson's death, which occurred on May 2, 1905. Mr. Watson still owns the old farm. He is an enterprising farmer and stockman, and at one time was vice-president of the Chrisman National Bank. He has large landed interests in southern Indiana. Seven children were born to this marriage: Walter G., born Oct. 4, 1880, and died May 24, 1882; Minnie M., born Oct. 20, 1884; Lida W., born Sept. 14, 1886; Mabel M., born Dec. 16, 1889; Martha M., born Oct. 3, 1893; Newton E., born Jan. 31, 1896, and John W., born Oct. 22, 1898. All are living except the first named. Five of the children were born on the old farm; the last two at Chrisman.

Jonathan, the oldest son of Thomas and Dorothy Wynn, was born in Illinois, and remained there until 1880, when he accompanied his father to Texas. Here he was interested in farming and stock-raising until 1890, when he went further West and be-

came an employe of a railroad construction company, which was building a bridge across the Columbia river at Astoria, Oregon. On June 29, 1892, he came to his death by being struck with a falling timber, which knocked him senseless into the water, and he drowned before aid could reach him.

The second son, Isaac Newton, was raised in Illinois, and accompanied his father to Texas, where he was engaged for several years on the farm. He afterwards went to Mineral Wells, Texas, and established the Bank of Mineral Wells, of which he was made assistant cashier, and afterwards cashier, which place he has held ever since. He married Miss Emma Duke. No children.

Elisha Wynn, the youngest son, born in Illinois, remained there until 1880, when he accompanied his father and two brothers to Texas, where he continued to reside for several years. He afterwards went to Montana, where he died May 25, 1900.

Sarah Wynn Mills, born Feb. 23, 1830, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Wynn, married Capt. Nathaniel Mills on Aug. 5, 1858, removed to Northumberland county, Pa., and settled on a farm on the Susquehanna river, opposite Sunbury. They had three daughters: Caddie, born in 1859; Fanny, born 1861, and Josephine, born 1863. Caddie and Josephine are unmarried. Fanny married Joseph B. Garrihan on Oct. 25, 1881. Their oldest son, William Nathaniel, was born Oct. 6, 1882; Nellie, born Dec. 30, 1885; Roy, born July 21, 1888. The eldest son is a soldier in the Philippines. Mr. Garrihan died in January, 1904. The family live at Garrihan, Allegheny county, Pa. Sarah Wynn Mills died March 19, 1896, but her husband, the captain, lives in Sunbury, Pa.

Elizabeth Wynn was the daughter of Benjamin, the son of Thomas Wynn of Fayette county, Pa., and was born Aug. 21, 1811, and died June 23, 1882. She married Isaac Burkholder, who was born July 13, 1803, and died Oct. 10, 1870. They removed to Monticello, Ill., where they lived for many years, and where they reared a family. Their children were Mary Ann, born June 12, 1835; Susan Jane, born March 11, 1839; Henry, born March 19, 1841; Adaline, born Oct. 7, 1843; Matilda, born Dec. 17, 1845; Lydia, born Aug. 18, 1851. Susan married Arthur Phelps and has two children; she died July 23, 1893. Adaline married William Addis, and they live in Decatur, Ill., and

have a son, Walter, who is married and has issue. Lydia married Henry Addis, a brother of William. She died soon after marriage; they had a daughter. Mary Ann married P. S. Linell; they have four children, and live at Wichita, Kan. Henry married Carrie Shopier; had two children. Matilda married Edward Brush, and had one son.

FAMILY OF JAMES WYNNE.

JAMES WYNNE, the son of Thomas and Ann Wynne of Fayette county, removed to Chester county, Pa., and was married there. He had three sons: Jonathan, Thomas and James. While the boys were mere lads the father died, and the children were divided among the relatives.

Jonathan, the eldest, was taken into the family of Jonathan Millard and reared to maturity. After marrying he moved to Landenberg, in the southern part of Chester county, but afterwards moved back to West Nantmel township, where he continued to reside until his death, by consumption, in 1904. His son now lives near Downington, that county. His daughter, Sarah, married a Mr. McQuier and lives next to Bernard, near Coatsville, Chester county. He had another son, but we failed to learn his name or whereabouts.

The third son, James, was reared by his uncle, Rev. Jonathan Wynne. He remained East with Rachel Zeublin until Jonathan Wynne sold Marsh Farm to Richard Thatcher, whereupon he stayed with Thatcher for a while, afterwards removing to Pottsville to work for Samuel Mills on stage work. Afterwards he removed to Potter county, Pa., where he died in 1854, and lies buried there. He never married.

Thomas, the second son of James Wynne, was taken care of by Rev. Thomas Millard of Chester county, with whom he remained until manhood. They all came West to Crawford county, Ohio, in 1834. Afterwards young Thomas came on West to Hancock county, Ind., and settled on a farm. He was born Nov. 12, 1822, and on May 17, 1849, he married Mary Ann Cook, who was born Sept. 9, 1827. Their children are: Susan C., born

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Sept. 17, 1850; Sarah E., born June 5, 1852; Mary Alice, born Jan. 18, 1855; Barbara E., born May 27, 1857; Lina J., born Oct. 30, 1860; Thomas T., born Oct. 6, 1862, and Rachel S., born Feb. 18, 1865. The family removed to Edgar county, Ill., and here Mary Alice died Sept. 23, 1861, and Lina J. died Dec. 4, 1861. Some of the younger children seem to have been born in that county. On the outbreak of the Great Rebellion the father, Thomas, enlisted and served during the war. Soon after his return from the army the family returned to Hancock county, Ind., where the father died. The widow still survives, and resides with her daughter, Susan, at Ingalls, Ind. Of their remaining children we give the following:

Susan C. Wynn, born Sept. 17, 1850, was married on Sept. 1, 1872, to William D. Graves, who was born July 7, 1848, and died July 22, 1881. They resided near Alfont, Madison county, Ind., and their children, all born in that neighborhood, are as follows: 1, Mary M., born July 5, 1874, and died Feb. 3, 1876; 2, Cora A., born Jan. 2, 1876, and died Nov. 7, 1876; 3, William W., born Aug. 1, 1878, married to Nellie Anderson on Nov. 7, 1896, and they live in Indianapolis, where Mr. G. is engaged in the storage business. Their children are Earl Forest, born May 26, 1896; James William, born June 12, 1898; Everett Otis, born April 24, 1901, and Percy Thomas, born June 17, 1905. On the death of her husband, William D. Graves, the widow, Susan, married for her second husband Joseph Kimberly, who was born Oct. 18, 1847, with whom she lives at Ingalls, Ind.

Sarah E. Wynn, the second daughter of Thomas Wynn, who was born June 5, 1852, married near Alfont, Ind., on Feb. 20, 1873, Mr. Joel Speer, who was born Oct. 29, 1850. Their children are: 1, Charles E., born Feb. 21, 1874, died July 18, 1874; 2, Jesse A., born April 27, 1876, married to Estella L. Folger on Dec. 24, 1895, have no children; 3, Anna E., born Aug. 21, 1877, was married to Adelbert B. Cox on Feb. 12, 1894, have one child, Gladys I., born Dec. 9, 1896; 4, David E., was born Feb. 21, 1882, was married to Della M. Lawson March 26, 1903, have one child, Raymond D., born July 20, 1904; 5, William T., born March 20, 1885; 6, Elsie M., born July 17, 1891. On the 21st day of August, 1896, Joel Speer, the father, died, and three years thereafter, on July 26, 1899, the widow, Susan (Wynn), married Joseph W. Hiday, who was born Jan. 9, 1830. They live at Ingalls, Ind.

Barbara Ella, the fourth child of Thomas Wynne, was born May 27, 1857. She was married to William Teague on Dec. 29, 1878. To them were born two sons: 1, Tracy S., Oct. 22, 1879, who married Lola C. Oyler April 16, 1902, and had one child, Thelma O., born Dec. 28, 1903; 2, Brady Teague, born Jan. 2, 1881, and died April of same year. The mother, Barbara Ella (Wynn), also died June 19, 1881. The father, William Teague, lives in Greenfield, Ind. The older son, Tracy, went to live with his grandmother at Pendleton, Ind., until grown. He now lives with his family at the same place.

Thomas T., only son of Thomas Wynne, was born Oct. 6, 1862, and died May 29, 1875.

Rachel G., the youngest child of Thomas Wynne, was born Feb. 18, 1865. She married Morton Dennis, a baggagemaster, of Anderson, Ind., where they now reside. Rachel has two children: Everett, born Oct. 30, 1885, and Lulu May, born July 22, 1887.

THE OHIO BRANCH.

JOHN WYNN was the son of Jonathan Wynn and Lettie Hewett, and was born in Chester county, Pa., on Jan. 12, 1791. He was married to Rebecca Hulman at East Nantmel, that county, on April 13, 1816, Rev. Joseph Hunter officiating. His bride was born Oct. 21, 1793. They continued to reside at the old homestead of Marsh Farm till 1834, when they emigrated to Ohio, settling in Crawford county, that State. Here Mr. Wynn cleared a farm and improved it, and raised a large family, and continued to reside there until his death, which occurred Aug. 10, 1864. His wife followed him to the Great Beyond on Sept. 22, 1866. The family were prominent and influential in their district. They had nine sons and two daughters, born as follows:

Jonathan, April 25, 1817; Michael Holloran, Feb. 8, 1819; Leonard Asbury, March 21, 1821; Thomas, Dec. 3, 1822; Samuel, May 31, 1825; Isaac, Feb. 27, 1827; Anna Maria, Nov. 19, 1828; John Librand, April 11, 1831; Ewart Smith, March 1, 1833; David, Aug. 28, 1835; Elizabeth Jane, April 4, 1838. Of this number, Michael died Oct. 1, 1823, and Leonard Asbury died

March 24, 1826. The others lived to years of maturity. We are able to give the following information concerning the other children:

Jonathan Wynn was born in Chester county, Pa., April 25, 1817; moved with parents to Crawford county, Ohio, in October, 1834. On Dec. 20, 1838, he was married to Miss Eliza A. Cummins of Auburn township, Crawford county, Ohio. By trade he was a millwright. Mr. and Mrs. Wynn resided in Crawford and Huron counties until 1849, when they moved to Lucas county, Ohio (Spencer township), and in 1853 they bought a farm (in the woods) near Toledo, where they lived until their death. Mr. Wynn died Jan. 21, 1895, and Mrs. Wynn's death occurred Feb. 9, 1888. Their children:

David Harrison Wynn, born in Crawford county, Dec. 28, 1840. He served in the Rebellion three years, Company B, 111th Regt. O. V. I. He never married and is now living at Long Beach, Cal.

Elmira Amanda Wynn, born in Crawford county, Dec. 30, 1842. Married Oct. 1, 1870, to James K. Jones of Grafton, Ohio. She died near Toledo, Aug. 23, 1873.

Henry Clay Wynn, born in Crawford county, Sept. 24, 1845. Died Feb. 26, 1857.

Eliza Ellen Wynn, born in Huron county, Dec. 6, 1847. Married Dec. 22, 1873, to Samuel Spark Minuse of Milan, Ohio. Mrs. Minuse died in Toledo, Feb. 10, 1906. To Mr. and Mrs. Minuse were born four children:

Hartwell Norton Minuse, born Nov. 3, 1874.

Alfred Wynn Minuse, born Dec. 12, 1879. Married June 6, 1903, to Miriam Reed of New York City. Mr. Minuse graduated from Toledo High School and later graduated from Webb Academy, New York, as a marine architect. Mr. and Mrs. Minuse have one daughter, Olive, born Aug. 26, 1905.

Samuel Marks Minuse, born July 27, 1882.

Ione Eliza, born Sept. 22, 1887.

Mary M. Wynn, born in Lucas county, July 12, 1850. Married Feb. 10, 1886, to John Eteau of Toledo. To them were born three children:

Edna Eliza Eteau, born May 9, 1888. She is a teacher in Lucas county.

John Leonard Eteau, born Oct. 15, 1889.

Earl Wynn Eteau, born Dec. 31, 1891.

Nancy A. Wynn, born in Lucas county, Feb. 17, 1852. Married April 14, 1875, to Peter B. Miller. Died July 20, 1893. To them were born four sons and three daughters:

Edith Wynn Miller, born Jan. 18, 1876. Married to C. Ray Woodward of Liberty Center, Ohio, where they reside.

Frank E. Miller, born July 13, 1877.

Ernest Paul Miller, born March 12, 1882.

Orville Blaine Miller, born Nov. 20, 1883.

Ethel Pearl Miller, born June 21, 1886. Died Feb. 17, 1906.

Byron Gordon Miller, born Jan. 18, 1888.

Sarah Angeline Miller, born Dec. 15, 1891. Died April 11, 1893.

Thomas J. Wynn, born in Lucas county, Dec. 10, 1853. Married April 4, 1888, to Emma E. Tippin. To them was born one daughter:

Alice Irene Wynn, born April 2, 1895. Died July 15, 1906.

John Charles Fremont Wynn, born in Lucas county, Dec. 13, 1856. Unmarried and living in San Francisco, Cal.

Pearl C. Wynn, born in Lucas county, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1865. Married Dec. 3, 1889, to Dr. Harry P. Haag of Liberty Center, Ohio, where they now reside.

Thomas Wynn, son of John and Rebecca Hallman Wynn, was born in Chester county, Pa., Dec. 3, 1822, and died at his home on his farm, five miles northeast of Toledo, O., where he had lived for forty-eight years. On Sept. 24, 1843, he was married to Miss Nancy Cummins in Crawford county, Ohio. To them were born one son and five daughters. The son and one daughter died as infants. The others are as follows:

Clarissa Ann Wynn, born July 30, 1845, in Crawford county. She was married on June 27, 1867, to Samuel Jacobs, of Toledo, Ohio. They have five daughters: 1. Norma, born April 19, 1868, in Toledo; she was married on June 2, 1904, to W. G. Grummond of Detroit, Mich., the wedding occurring in Malabang, Mindanao, Philippine Islands. They now live in New York City. She was a teacher in Toledo public schools for twenty years. 2. Elsie, born in Toledo, Dec. 28, 1869; graduated from Toledo High School in June, 1888. On Oct. 6, 1891, she was

married to David Baldwin Gilmore of Toledo, and they have two sons: Abraham Donald, born Dec. 4, 1893, and Samuel Gordon, born Nov. 24, 1896, both born in Toledo. 3. Clara Jacobs, born Sept. 29, 1872, in Toledo; who graduated from the high school in June, 1890, and is now a teacher in the city schools. 4. Mabel Wynn Jacobs, born May 27, 1876, in Toledo. On Jan. 28, 1903, she was married to Frederick Curtis of Jonesville, Mich., and they have one son—Robert Wade, born Nov. 29, 1906, in Jonesville. 5. Nancy Helen Jacobs, born in Toledo, Oct. 22, 1882. In June, 1900, she graduated from Toledo High School.

Mary Rebecca Wynn was born Dec. 27, 1846, in Crawford county, Ohio, and died Jan. 10, 1855, in Lucas county, Ohio.

Margaret Letitia Wynn was born Feb. 23, 1848, in Lucas county, Ohio, and died March 31, 1852.

Norman Saline Wynn was born Feb. 23, 1857, in Lucas county, Ohio. On Aug. 1, 1892, she was married to Charles Williams Douglass, of Toledo, O.

Ewart Smith Wynn was born in Chester county, Pa., March 10, 1833. He came to Wellersville, Crawford county, Ohio, three years later with his parents. On Aug. 14, 1859, he was married to Miss Sarah A. Hageman, who was born in Rowsburg, Wayne county, Ohio, Jan. 10, 1835. Six children were born to this couple. The wife died Oct. 2, 1896. The children are as follows:

Henry Wilson Wynn was born April 8, 1860. He followed farming for many years, but latterly has retired. He never married.

Matilda Jane Wynn was born March 6, 1862. On Dec. 12, 1883, she married Benj. F. Cummings, and to them were born five children: Mary Estella, born Sept. 29, 1884, now a school teacher; Margaret Maud, born June 20, 1888; Otto Thomas, born July 14, 1890, student; Howard Smith, born June 4, 1893, student; Leah Rebecca, born June 16, 1902.

John Franklin Wynn was born Jan. 1, 1864. To him and his wife were born Ewart Smith, Aug. 9, 1891; Gladys, born Jan. 8, 1895. Ewart died Oct. 24, 1893.

Catherine Rebecca Wynn was born Feb. 11, 1866. Single.

Charles Leonard Wynn was born Feb. 16, 1868. Single.

George Irving Wynn was born May 28, 1871. Single.

The elder Ewart Smith Wynn and most of his family live in Toledo, Ohio, and are well-to-do people.

Elizabeth Jane Wynn was the youngest member of a family of eleven children. She was born in Crawford county, Ohio, April 4, 1838. She was united in marriage on Nov. 22, 1860, with John H. Millard, and the union was blessed with four children. The family are Presbyterians. The mother died on Nov. 23, 1897, at her home in Calhoun, Ill., where the family have for some years resided. Following are her descendants:

May Millard was born Sept. 22, 1863, and was married to Charles Williamson May 10, 1890; to whom were born Edna, Dec. 21, 1890; John, Aug. 24, 1892; Elma, Aug. 28, 1894; Homer, Feb. 11, 1900. The husband is a farmer.

Jay Millard was born April 12, 1866. He is a machinist, and is single.

Irving Millard was born in the fall of 1874, and died when only three and one-half years old.

Burton Millard was born Dec. 23, 1877. He married Edith Jones on March 29, 1899. He is a farmer and machinist. This union was blessed with three daughters: Clara, born Jan. 29, 1900; Bessie, July 20, 1901; Velda, Dec. 21, 1904.

David Wynn, the eighth son of John Wynn, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1835. Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted July 30, 1861, in Co. E, 34th Regt. O. V. I., and served over three years. He fought through the Virginia campaigns, and participated in thirty-eight engagements, among which were Fayetteville, Princeton, Charleston, Averill's Raid, Lynchburg, Summit Point, Cedar Creek, and Sheridan's Shenandoah campaign. Much of this time he served as scout, continually in that line. He was discharged Sept. 13, 1864. From disease caused by exposure during this term he suffered much in later years. He was married to Elizabeth Curtis of Crawford county, on May 21, 1865. They moved to Adams county, Ind., in April, 1867, where they continued to reside. Mr. Wynn died at his home near Berne, Ind., on Jan. 27, 1892. His wife still lives on the old homestead. They were the parents of the following children:

Orthie Wynn, born March 26, 1866. She was united in marriage with John R. Glancy July 30, 1885, foreman of bridge

carpenters on the G. R. & I. railroad. Two children were born to them: Glenn D., May 27, 1886, who is now a telegrapher at Decatur, Ind., and Electa, Oct. 14, 1888, who is a high school student in Decatur.

Tyrella Wynn was born Sept. 24, 1867, died March 5, 1886.

Reuben Monroe Wynn, born Oct. 21, 1869, was united in marriage to Edith O. Smith March 11, 1891. Their only child was Ruby O., born Dec. 1, 1894. The mother died four weeks later. Reuben married Miss Sophia Gross on Aug. 20, 1896, to whom four children were born: Iona, Aug. 8, 1897; Medford, Nov. 22, 1899; Ethel, Oct. 28, 1900; Helen, Sept. 30, 1904. Mr. Reuben Wynn is a bridge carpenter on the G. R. & I. R. R.

Anna Maria Wynn, the oldest daughter of John Wynn, was born in Crawford county, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1828. She was married there on Feb. 12, 1854, to Mr. Albanus Sawyer, and the young couple went to housekeeping in Auburn township of that county, where they continued to reside, and where the wife died July 7, 1899, and the husband also died Feb. 17, 1903. Mr. Sawyer at the time of his death was the oldest native resident of his township, being born there Sept. 26, 1823. He was an enterprising citizen and occupied at various times the offices of township treasurer and assessor, and for more than a score of years was a member of the township board of education. The following are the descendants of this worthy couple:

Cornelia Sawyer was born Jan. 28, 1855, married to William Bender Sept. 3, 1878, and have ever since resided on their farm in the home country. They had three daughters: Rilla May, born Dec. 18, 1873, was married to John W. Hutt, November, 1891, and live on farm in Sharon township, Richland county. Their children are: Hazel Fern, born March 1, 1892; Ralph Emerson, born April 24, 1893; Ola Vesta, born Feb. 4, 1895; Inez Cornelia, Sept. 15, 1901; Asa William, Feb. 24, 1904. The other daughters of William and Cornelia Bender—Minnie, born May 13, 1885, and Ione, born Dec. 26, 1892—live with their parents.

Asa Sawyer was born Dec. 20, 1856, and died Dec. 5, 1884. He married Alta M. Trago, Oct. 16, 1881. They began housekeeping in the old Sawyer homestead. A daughter was born to this union, Mabel A. Sawyer, Nov. 6, 1882, who now resides with her mother in Plymouth, O.

Rule Sawyer was born July 10, 1858. He was married to Dora Jeffers of Richmond, Ind. They now reside in Richmond, where Mr. Sawyer is engaged in business. No children have been born to this union.

Royal E. Sawyer was born June 4, 1860. He received a liberal education, taught school many years, but is now engaged in farming and insurance work. He married Eunice L. Trago Dec. 24, 1885, and they had four children: Huron E., born Dec. 17, 1886, who taught school, graduated from the commercial department of the Ohio Northern University in December, 1905. The other children are living at home.

Erastus Sawyer, fourth son of Anna Maria, was born March 30, 1862, and died Oct. 31, 1864.

Clara Sawyer was born April 22, 1864, and died Jan. 4, 1885. She was well educated and taught several terms of school.

Anna Sawyer was born Feb. 18, 1866, and married Isaiah W. Soudon Oct. 30, 1886. Mr. Soudon was born in Crawford county, Sept. 19, 1863. They had four children: Erma, born May 24, 1888; Homer and Harry (twins), born Feb. 6, 1894; Lela, born July 6, 1899. This family are engaged in farming and live in Henry county, Ohio.

Lotta Sawyer was born Feb. 8, 1868. She was united in marriage Jan. 1, 1891, to James S. Morrow, who was born in Crawford county, Aug. 1, 1866. They have three children: Floyd S., born Jan. 10, 1892; Russell E., born Feb. 4, 1896; Iva A., born March 6, 1904. They live on a farm in Auburn township, Crawford county, Ohio.

John F. Sawyer, the youngest son, was born Jan. 31, 1871. He married Jennie W. Hanna Jan. 1, 1900, and they have three children: Waldo Vern, born June 20, 1901; Dwight Franklin, born Aug. 27, 1902; Mildred Winona, born Aug. 19, 1905. They live upon the old Sawyer homestead.

John Librand Wynn, seventh son of John Wynn, Sr., was born April 11, 1831. He married Mazy McConnell, who died some years later. They had no children. He is in a manner now demented from illness, and makes his home with Samuel, his brother. Has been in this condition for thirteen years. He is possessed of a considerable fortune.

NADIA FLORENCE DEEM, KNIGHTSTOWN, IND.

Isaac Wynn, sixth son of John Wynn, was born in Chester county, Pa., Feb. 7, 1827. He was married in 1866 to Emma Jane Millard, daughter of Thomas Millard, who was the son of Hannah Wynne of Chester county, Pa. She was nineteen years his junior. They still live on the old Wynn homestead, Mr. Wynn being 79 years old, and "eats like a wood-chopper and sleeps like a child." They have four children:

Erie Clayton Wynn was born Feb. 17, 1868; died in childhood.

Roy B. Wynn was born Dec. 9, 1870; died in childhood.

Estella Lois Wynn, born Jan. 9, 1873; lives at home.

Ivo Elsie Wynn, born Aug. 22, 1876; is a trained nurse, having graduated from Toledo Training School for Nurses—winning the medal of honor in a class of fifteen in May, 1903.

Loyal Leighton Wynn, born March 22, 1881; is a building contractor.

Glenn Herbert Wynn, born Dec. 9, 1883, manages the home farm.

WYNNE NOTES.

Mrs. Sarah L. Bailey, of Philadelphia, who died in March, 1904, was a great-great-granddaughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne. She was born Nov. 25, 1810.

Dr. R. J. Levick of Bala, Philadelphia, is a descendant.

Charles L. Warner of Westchester is a descendant.

A Capt. John (Winn) Wynne resided in Franklin county, Pa., in 1812.

A will of John Wynn of St. George county, Md., dated March 1, 1752, mentions children: Ann, John, Josiah, Jemima, Joan, Mary, Martha, Susanna. Another will, dated Dec. 21, 1763, in the same county and state, by Josiah Wynn, names children: William, Josiah, Daniel, Chloe, and he had other children. A Thomas Wynn was in Maryland in 1671. He was a sub-sheriff in 1678, and doorkeeper of Colonial Assembly. He was son of Gruffyd Wynn of Bryn yr Owen ap Richard ap John Wynn of Trefechan, near Wrexham and Ruabon, Denbighshire, Wales.

An account of Warner, John and Josiah Wynn, states that the latter died in Dauphin county, Pa., in 1820.

Joseph Wynn, Ardmore, Pa., and Theodore Wynne, Philadelphia, are among the unclassified members.

Christian Wynne of Wales was transported to Virginia in the Safety, August, 1635. Joseph Wynne arrived on the George ship, Aug. 21, 1635. Also Griffin Winne arrived at Jamestown in ship Bonaventura.

Members of the Wynne family are mentioned in the Pennsylvania archives as follows. We give name, volume and page:

Wynne, Thomas.....Vol. 14, pages 17, 301, 311
Wynne, Jonathan.....Vol. 24, page 103
Wynne, John.....Vol. 14, page 88
Wynne, Francis.....Vol. 23, page 378
Wynne, Daniel.....Vol. 26, page 525
Wynne, Charles.....Vol. 14, page 659
Wynne, ———.....Vol. 20, page 96
Wynne, Webster.....Vol. 23, page 335
Wynne, Weaver.....Vol. 11, page 616
Wynne, Warner.....Vol. 12, pages 66, 296, 760
Wynne, Wardner.....Vol. 12, pages 400, 523
Wynne, Thomas.....Vol. 12, pages 760, XXII, 635
Wynne, Samuel.....Vol. 11, pages 233, 501, 615, 685
Wynne, Samuel.....Vol. 19, pages 675, 765
Wynne, Jonathan.....Vol. 11, pages 232, 615
Wynne, Jonathan.....Vol. 12, pages, 65, 294, 399, 400, 521, 523, 758
Wynne, Jonathan.....Vol. 19, pages 677, 766
Wynne, Jonathan.....Vol. 23, pages 247, 250, 348
Wynne, Jonathan.....Vol. 26, page 526
Wynne, John.....Vol. 14, pages 340, XVI, 100
Wynne, James.....Vol. 11, pages 234, 501, 616, 685
Wynne, James.....Vol. 12, pages 80, 296, 400
Wynne, Jacob.....Vol. 13, page 523
Wynne, Isaac.....Vol. 11, pages 482, 609
Wynne, Isaac.....Vol. 16, page 348
Wynne, Isaac.....Vol. 20, pages 227, 496, 653
Wynne, Benjamin.....Vol. 24, page 782
Wynne, Ahaziah.....Vol. 19, pages 677, 766
Wynne, George.....Vol. 23, pages 247, 250, 267, 348
Winn, Catherine.....Vol. 25, page 417
Winn, Henry.....Vol. 25, pages 316, 353
Winn, Isaac.....Vol. 11, pages 57, 338
Winn, Isaac.....Vol. 16, pages 783, 797
Winn, Isaac.....Vol. 20, pages 104, 761
Winn, Isaac.....Vol. 22, page 798
Winn, James.....Vol. 11, pages 57, 389, 694
Winn, James.....Vol. 22, page 725
Winn, John.....Vol. 15, pages 407 XVI, 361
Winn, Jonathan.....Vol. 11, pages 55, 387, 500, 684
Winn, Jonathan.....Vol. 19, pages 592, XXIII, 267
Winn, Josiah.....Vol. 17, page 704
Winn, Samuel.....Vol. 11, pages 55, 388
Winn, Samuel.....Vol. 19, pages 427, 464, 511, 577
Winn, Thomas.....Vol. 24, page 328
Winn, Warner.....Vol. 11, page 686
Winn, Webster.....Vol. 23, pages 287, 318
Winne, John.....Vol. 14, page 90
Win, John.....Vol. 14, page 380
Win, Henry.....Vol. 23, page 296
Win, Isaac.....Vol. 14, page 402

Owen Jones, a descendant of Mary Wynne, daughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne, married Susanna Evans at Merion, Pa., who was a lineal descendant of William the Conqueror. Their daughter, Hannah Jones, married Thomas Foulke of Philadelphia, whose son, Edward Foulke, married Tracy Jones, and their daughter, Anna, married Dr. Hiram Corson of Conshohocken, Pa., whose daughter, Susan Folke Corson, married Jawood Lukens of same town.

Richard Wynn, a soldier of the Revolution, born in Virginia in 1749, entered the patriot army as a young man and served throughout the war. He was promoted from the rank to various official positions, becoming brigadier-general at the close of hostilities. He subsequently settled in South Carolina, where he was elected to Congress, and served as representative until his death in 1813.—Ency. Britt.

Thomas Wynn was born in North Carolina in 1764 and entered the Colonial army on the outbreak of hostilities with the mother country. In 1780 he was taken prisoner and conveyed to London, but returned at the close of the war and renewed his residence in North Carolina. He was a member of the convention by which the Constitution of 1788 was adopted, and afterwards served as a member of Congress from 1802 to 1807. He died in Hertford county, N. C., June 3, 1825.

The following genealogy is taken from Browning's Americans of Royal Descent: "Mary Wynne m. Dr. Edward Jones, died 1737, and had Jonathan Jones of Merion, who m. Gainor, d. of Robt. Owen, also of royal descent, who had Owen Jones, sen., 1711-93, Treas. of Pennsylvania, who m. Susanna, d. of Hugh Evans, son of Thomas ap Evan of Gwynedd, Pa., also of royal descent, and had Lowrie Jones, who m. John Morgan Wister of Philadelphia in 1805, and had Susan Wister, who m. John Morgan Price of Philadelphia, and had: 1, Lowrie Wister Price, who m. Charles Humphrey; 2, Rebecca Price, who married Robert Toland of Philadelphia, and had: 1, Henry Toland; 2, Robert Toland of Philadelphia, who m. Anna, d. of Edward Crathorne Dale, and had: 1, Susan Price Dale; 2, Edward Dale; 3, Robert; 4, Matilda Dale. Susan Toland m. Richard A. Tilghman of Philadelphia—of royal descent—and had: Benj. Chew, Edith, Susan T., Richard A., Agnes, Angela."

The Smedley family, whose family record, already published, contains over one thousand pages, was intermarried with the descendants of Dr. Thomas Wynne. Many years ago they came into possession of Wynnestaye, the famous old Colonial estate of the Wynnes, north of Philadelphia. From the Smedley history we glean the following paragraph: "In 1895 William P. Smedley interested his cousin, Walter Smedley, and George B. Roberts, president of the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., and a number of his friends in the purchase of over one hundred acres of land just west of Fairmount Park on the Penn & Schuylkill R. R. An association was formed for the improvement of the tract, with S. L. and W. Smedley as managers. A new station was erected on the property and called Wynnefield Av. in memory of Dr. Thomas Wynne, the physician of William Penn, and in whose descendants the title to about half the property had remained till this purchase. This tract is now becoming one of Philadelphia's most attractive suburbs."

In the history of the Smedleys appears the following item: "Elizabeth Jane Yarnell, born 1857, m. Ardmore, Pa., Jan. 4, 1894, to Joseph J. Wynn, b. Reading, Pa., Mar. 17, 1857, son of John L. Wynn and Amelia James. No issue."

Also in the same Smedley history appears: "Ella E., daughter of Davis Bishop, married I. Newton Wynn, attorney-at-law, Westchester, Pa., and has children—Mary Florence, Minnie Ione, and I. Newton Earl."

Also in the same Smedley history appears: "Dr. Thomas Wynne was executor of Richard ap Thomas (a Smedley)."

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